

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MIDLAND/ODESSA DIVISION**

**RICHARD LOGAN, Individually and On
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated, ET
AL.**

Plaintiffs,

VS.

PROPETRO HOLDING CORP., ET AL.

Defendants.

Case No. MO:7:19-CV-00217-DC

**THIRD AMENDED CLASS
ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE
FEDERAL SECURITIES
LAWS**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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1. Lead Plaintiffs Nykredit Portefølje Administration A/S, Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System, Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System, Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, and Oklahoma City Employee Retirement System (together, “Lead Plaintiffs”), and additional named plaintiff Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit, individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated persons and entities, by their undersigned attorneys, allege the following against ProPetro Holding Corp. (“ProPetro” or the “Company”) and the Individual Defendants (defined below), upon personal knowledge as to itself and its own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters.

2. Plaintiffs’ information and belief as to allegations concerning matters other than themselves and their own acts is based upon the investigation conducted by and through counsel, which included, among other things, the review and analysis of: (i) transcripts, press releases, news articles, and other public statements issued by or concerning ProPetro and the Individual Defendants; (ii) research reports issued by financial analysts concerning the Company; (iii) reports filed publicly by ProPetro with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (iv) interviews with former ProPetro employees and other knowledgeable individuals; and (v) other publicly available information. Plaintiffs believe that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

3. Plaintiffs bring this federal securities class action on behalf of themselves and a class consisting of all persons and entities who (a) purchased, or otherwise acquired ProPetro common stock on the open market from March 17, 2017 to March 13, 2020, both dates inclusive (the “Class Period”), and were damaged thereby; or (b) purchased ProPetro common stock in or traceable to the Company’s March 17, 2017 Initial Public Offering, subject to certain exclusions addressed in paragraph 352 below (the “Class”). The Defendants in this action are ProPetro; Dale

Redman, ProPetro's former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"); Jeffrey Smith, ProPetro's former Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and current Chief Administrative officer; Ian Denholm, ProPetro's former Chief Accounting Officer ("CAO"), and ProPetro's former Chairman and current Board member, Spencer Armour. Plaintiffs' and the Class's claims arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"). The Exchange Act claims and the Securities Act claims are pleaded separately in this Complaint, and any allegations of fraud or intentional misconduct are expressly disclaimed for purposes of the Securities Act claims.

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT – EXCHANGE ACT CLAIMS ONLY

4. This case concerns Defendants' repeated, unqualified misrepresentations that ProPetro had adequate controls, ensuring all relevant relationships and transactions were disclosed to investors. Those representations belied a far different internal reality exemplified by severely deficient controls, self-dealing, millions in related-party transactions, a Chief Executive who violated the Company's Code of Conduct, a Chief Accounting Officer moonlighting at another company, and a complicated web of secret related entities. Defendants have now belatedly revealed that ProPetro operated in a freewheeling manner and without the culture, procedures, and controls that would have ensured their disclosure obligations were upheld and prevented millions in improper transactions from occurring during the Class Period.

5. After going public in March 2017, ProPetro reported what appeared to be steady success and growth: the "fracking" services company was leveraging its close business relationships into fast growing revenue. The Company and its executives repeatedly touted their success and assured investors, in unqualified terms, that their accounting and controls were by the book. For example, in each of the Company's periodic filings with the SEC, signed by Defendants

Redman, Smith, Denholm, or Armour, ProPetro certified that its internal and disclosure controls were adequate and that they had been designed to, among other things, ensure that all material information, including related-party transactions, was disclosed as required by SEC regulations and the applicable accounting rules. Those standards are set forth in detail below. These disclosures were critical to assuring investors that while ProPetro pursued its strategy of leveraging personal relationships for growth, it had the controls in place to ensure that its SEC filings accurately reflected the internal realities at the Company.

6. Unfortunately, the reality inside ProPetro was much different than what was depicted in its SEC filings. The Company *has admitted that “a number of material weaknesses”* in its internal and disclosure controls existed during the Class Period, rendering those controls ineffective.

7. Most troubling is that *the very people who were primarily responsible for ensuring that ProPetro told investors the truth* about the subjects at issue here—its CEO Dale Redman, CFO Jeffrey Smith, Chief Accounting Officer Ian Denholm, General Counsel Mark Howell, and Chairman Spencer Armour—*are all personally implicated* in the Company’s scandal.

8. The facts revealed as Defendants’ fraud unraveled make clear that Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour viewed ProPetro as their own personal piggybank. They capitalized on the Company’s weak internal controls, which they were responsible for maintaining and certified as being adequate, to take advantage of shareholders’ trust. These executives and directors personally engaged in improper transactions and were then forced to resign in the wake of the scandal. First, Redman and Smith were found to have personally received approximately \$370,000 in improper payments for personal expenses and were demoted and stripped of their public reporting responsibilities. After the Company discovered that Redman improperly pledged ProPetro stock

as collateral for at least two personal loans, Redman resigned, and Smith was demoted a second time, this time from his executive position entirely. Both Redman and Smith gave up significant amounts of compensation in connection with these actions. Howell resigned without any explanation. Armour resigned his chairmanship of the Board. And Denholm, whose Class Period “moonlighting” is described below, was “asked” to resign after it was revealed that he had been a party to *millions in related-party transactions* with the Company. The SEC is investigating. ProPetro was delinquent in its SEC filings for nearly a year as a result of an internal investigation into these issues, and relied on an extension from the NYSE to avoid being delisted entirely. The Company’s internal control deficiencies were so severe that they remain unremediated to this date. All the while, the disclosures revealing the truth at ProPetro *wiped out over \$825 million in shareholder value*.

9. ProPetro’s success story began to unravel when it disclosed an investigation into its internal and disclosure controls and improper related-party transactions. As described below, the Company has since revealed improper or undisclosed related-party transactions totaling approximately \$60 million, internal controls suffering from several “material weaknesses,” the demotions of Smith and Armour, and the resignations of Redman, Denholm and Howell. Astoundingly, Redman’s resignation came after admitting he had at one point secretly pledged *all of his ProPetro stock as collateral for a personal loan*—in violation of numerous Company policies and agreements—to acquire lavish real estate.

10. First, on August 8, 2019, the Company announced that its Audit Committee was conducting an internal investigation and revealed the investigation’s initial findings that Redman and Smith had caused ProPetro to improperly pay them for personal expenses exceeding \$370,000. Per the Company’s admission, those are just the transactions that the CEO and CFO personally

engaged in “since” the IPO, as of which date ProPetro is required to disclose them. ProPetro also admitted on August 8, 2019 that it was “likely to conclude” that it had “internal control deficiencies, rising to the level of a material weakness” that made the Company’s “disclosure controls and procedures” ineffective. As a result of this news, ProPetro shares immediately lost over a quarter of their value (26%) in a single day. The Company has since confirmed that it had multiple “material weaknesses” in its internal and disclosure controls that rendered such controls “not effective,” and had advised its shareholders not to rely on the assurances regarding its controls in prior SEC filings. On July 11, 2019, less than a month before the August 8, 2019 announcement, the Company disclosed that Armour was resigning as Chairman of the Board. Though the Company’s disclosures in 2020 connected Armour’s resignation as Chairman to the Audit Committee investigation and Armour’s \$55.7 million in related party transactions, Defendants did not disclose these facts for nearly a year after the changes to the Board and Audit Committee were first announced in July 2019.

11. Second, on August 30, 2019, in the wake of the internal Audit Committee investigation, the Company announced, without any explanation, Howell’s resignation. ProPetro shares fell by over 9% on this news.

12. Third, on October 18, 2019, news outlets revealed that the Company was under investigation by the SEC for violating its accounting, internal controls, and public reporting obligations. ProPetro shares immediately shed an additional 8% of their value.

13. Fourth, on October 31, 2019, an analyst report by Culper Research revealed additional Class Period related-party transactions involving Defendant Denholm. ProPetro shares lost over 9% of their value.

14. Finally, on March 16, 2020, the Company disclosed that Redman had resigned after ProPetro's internal investigation revealed that in 2017 Redman had pledged *all* of his ProPetro shares as collateral for personal loans to purchase a multi-million-dollar ranch, and in 2018 he entered into a second, similar pledge of additional ProPetro shares in connection with the purchase of another multi-million-dollar ranch. Redman's share pledges violated the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct and various public representations Redman and ProPetro had made to investors during the Class Period. Redman hid these pledges from the Company and investors by capitalizing on ProPetro's weak controls. The Company admitted that Redman's conduct involving the share pledges was "inappropriate" and improperly concealed from investors. ProPetro has put the ethics and compliance failures of its prior management bluntly, admitting that they "did not sufficiently promote, monitor or enforce adherence to [ProPetro's] Code of Conduct and Ethics." In response to the March 16, 2020 disclosures, ProPetro shares *lost over 33% of their value*.

15. After the Class Period, on June 22, 2020, the Company further confirmed certain of the facts that had been revealed through the end of the Class Period when it delinquently filed its Forms 10-Q for the second and third quarters of 2019 and its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019. These filings confirmed that ProPetro's Audit Committee investigation had revealed several internal and disclosure control deficiencies and material weaknesses throughout the Class Period, including that:

- the Company's former executive management team did not establish and promote a control environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire Company (referred to as "tone at the top");
- the Company did not appropriately identify and monitor conflicts of interest;
- certain whistleblower allegations were not properly investigated and elevated to the Committee;

- instances were identified of non-compliance with the Company’s internal policies, including its Insider Trading Company Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics; and
- management did not appropriately communicate information internally and externally, including communication between management and the Board.

16. Incredibly, while the Company has “begun taking steps to implement controls to remediate [these] material weaknesses,” as of the filing of its First Quarter 2020 Form 10-Q on July 2, 2020 and despite the lengthy nature of the investigation, ProPetro’s control deficiencies remained unremediated. Indeed, ProPetro’s outside auditor—Deloitte—rendered an adverse audit opinion in its “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” incorporated into ProPetro’s 2019 Form 10-K concluding that ProPetro “has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019[.]”

17. The Company has also confirmed that Denholm—who was personally responsible for the Company’s internal controls and accounting—himself engaged in undisclosed related-party transactions valued at over \$3.6 million. Astoundingly, Plaintiffs’ investigation has revealed that during the Class Period, while CAO of ProPetro, *Denholm had a second job as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) at PBEX*, an operator of oil and gas wells that has significant overlapping business relationships with ProPetro. Denholm’s executive position at PBEX has never been acknowledged or disclosed to investors. Notably, the founder of PBEX is also linked to Diamondback Energy, one of ProPetro’s biggest customers. PBEX is also linked to Viper Energy, where Spencer Armour, the former Chairman of ProPetro’s Board from 2013 to July 2019, is a director.

18. Consistent with its pattern of engaging in and concealing material, related-party transactions, ProPetro disclosed on June 22, 2020, that it had entered into transactions totaling over \$55 million with PT Petroleum, LLC (“PT Petroleum”), where Armour—as acknowledged in

ProPetro’s own proxy statements—has been president for years. Thus, during the Class Period, ProPetro failed to disclose related-party transactions worth tens of millions of dollars with a company managed and controlled by ProPetro’s own Chairman. Defendants’ failures with respect to the review, approval, and disclosure of related-party transactions caused ProPetro’s outside auditor to identify “related-party transactions as a ‘critical audit matter’ because of the Company’s lack of effective controls related to the identification and approval of transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest[.]”

19. The problems with ProPetro’s internal controls and Defendants’ failure to set the appropriate “tone at the top” is exemplified by the handling of and murky disclosures concerning the Company’s Audit Committee’s investigation of the very facts underlying this case. In the weeks before ProPetro’s Audit Committee announced the ongoing nature and preliminary results of its investigation (on August 8, 2019), *two of its four members* who had been involved in directing that investigation—Steven Beal and Royce Mitchell—*resigned without any explanation*. The Company *has never acknowledged* that the investigation was thus completed by just two of its existing members, one of whom—Alan Douglas—*fails to meet ProPetro’s own standard that all members of its Audit Committee be independent*. ProPetro has still not explained how an Audit Committee investigation into its purchase of fracking equipment from AFGlobal spurned an inquiry into related-party transactions and its internal and disclosure controls. The internal investigation, which was assisted by Deloitte and Brown Rudnick, ran up \$15 million in legal fees in 2019, contributed to a four-fold increase in auditor fees (from \$1.5 million in 2018 to over \$6 million in 2019), and over \$5 million in professional fees in the first quarter of 2020 alone.

20. As a result of that investigation and the pervasive misconduct it exposed, the Company has begun to implement sweeping remediation efforts to address the material weaknesses in its controls, and to implement and document policies, procedures, and previously nonexistent controls. These efforts include *appointing new executive officers with extensive public company experience*; enhancing certain of the Company's policies and monitoring compliance with such policies; designing and implementing control activities related to the identification and approval of related party transactions and potential conflicts of interest, as well as the evaluation of whistleblower allegations; and forming a disclosure committee and appointing a chief disclosure officer.

21. ProPetro's revelations that it had been misleading investors since its IPO have wiped out approximately \$825 million in shareholder value. By this Action, Plaintiffs and the Class seek to recover their losses.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. The claims asserted herein arise under (i) Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), 78t(a), 78t-1), and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, including Rule 10b-5 (17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5); and (ii) Sections 11, 12, and 15 of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 77k, 77l, and 77o).

23. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 78aa), Section 22 of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. § 77v), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337.

24. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act, Section 22 of the Securities Act, and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Many of the acts and transactions giving rise to the violations of law complained of herein occurred in this District. In addition, ProPetro

maintained its corporate headquarters and principal executive offices in this District throughout the Class Period.

25. In connection with the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the United States mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of a national securities market.

III. THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

26. Lead Plaintiff Nykredit Portefølje Administration A/S (“NPA”) is a regulated investment management company based in Denmark. NPA manages more than \$114 billion in assets. The Funds represented by NPA purchased ProPetro common stock during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of the conduct complained of herein.

27. Lead Plaintiff Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System (“Oklahoma Firefighters”) is a benefit pension fund with approximately \$2.9 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2019. Created in 1980 and headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Firefighters serves firefighters throughout Oklahoma.

28. Lead Plaintiff Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (“Oklahoma Law Enforcement”) is a defined benefit pension fund with over \$1 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2019. Headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Law Enforcement administers retirement and survivor benefits, and medical benefits, for law enforcement officers of the State of Oklahoma and their families.

29. Lead Plaintiff Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (“Oklahoma Police”) is a benefit pension fund with over \$2.6 billion in assets under management as of June 30,

2019. Created in 1980 and headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Police serves police officers of participating municipalities throughout Oklahoma.

30. Lead Plaintiff Oklahoma City Employee Retirement System (“Oklahoma City”) provides pension and survivor benefits to full-time civilian employees of the municipality of Oklahoma City, where Oklahoma City Employees is headquartered. Established in 1958, Oklahoma City Employees has approximately \$750 million in assets under management as of June 30, 2018.

31. Oklahoma Firefighters, Oklahoma Law Enforcement, Oklahoma Police, and Oklahoma City each purchased ProPetro common stock during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of the conduct complained of herein. In addition, Oklahoma Law Enforcement purchased 15,800 shares of ProPetro common stock in ProPetro’s Initial Public Offering (defined below) on March 17, 2017, at the offering price of \$14 per share pursuant to the materially false and misleading IPO Offering Documents (defined below).

32. Additional named plaintiff the Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit (“Detroit PFRS”) provides retirement benefits for current and former police officers and firefighters of the City of Detroit. As of July 2019, Detroit PFRS managed over \$2.8 billion in assets for the benefit of its members. Detroit PFRS purchased ProPetro common stock during the Class Period and suffered damages as a result of the conduct complained of herein.

33. Lead Plaintiffs and Detroit PFRS are collectively referred to herein as the “Plaintiffs.” Plaintiffs have previously filed Certifications with the Court.

B. Exchange Act Defendants

34. Defendant ProPetro Holding Corp. (“ProPetro” or the “Company”) is a publicly-traded corporation headquartered in Midland, Texas. ProPetro provides hydraulic fracturing and complementary services through its “pressure pumping” division to upstream oil and gas

companies engaged in the exploration and production of North American unconventional oil and natural gas resources. In March 2017 the Company conducted an initial public offering through which it raised approximately \$170 million. ProPetro common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “PUMP.”

35. Defendant Dale Redman (“Redman”) co-founded ProPetro in 2005 and served as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer from 2008 until his resignation from the Company on March 13, 2020. Redman also served on ProPetro’s board of directors from 2005 until his resignation. As of October 3, 2019, however, pursuant to an agreement with the Company, Redman no longer served as ProPetro’s principal executive officer, though he remained in the role of CEO and in control of ProPetro’s day-to-day operations until his resignation. In the time since the Company’s IPO alone, when it became necessary to report and disclose financial information to investors, Redman took advantage of ProPetro’s inadequate internal controls, improperly obtained approximately \$346,000 in cash from the Company for personal expenses and received over \$428,000 in undisclosed compensation in 2017 and 2018 alone. Redman also twice pledged his shares in ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans in violation of the Company’s code of conduct and insider trading compliance policy, among other agreements.

36. Defendant Jeffrey Smith (“Smith”) co-founded ProPetro in 2005 and served as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) from 2005 until he was reassigned to a newly created “Chief Administrative Officer” role in 2019. He was then demoted a second time in March 2020 from his role as an executive officer to Special Advisor to the Chief Executive Officer. In the time since the Company’s IPO alone, when it became necessary to report and disclose financial information to investors, Smith also took advantage of ProPetro’s inadequate internal controls,

improperly obtained approximately \$18,000 in cash from the Company for personal expenses, and received over \$15,000 in undisclosed compensation in 2017 and 2018 alone.

37. Defendant Ian Denholm (“Denholm”) was the Director of Finance at ProPetro from 2013 to 2017 and was the Chief Accounting Officer (“CAO”) of ProPetro from August 2017 until his resignation in October 2019. As alleged below, over the course of the Class Period, Denholm engaged in improper, undisclosed related-party transactions involving the finance, purchase, and sale of assets valued at approximately \$3.6 million. In addition, during the Class Period, Denholm served as CFO of PBEX, an exploration and production company that is a “bonded operator of oil and gas wells in both Texas and New Mexico.” Denholm’s simultaneous service at PBEX while he was the CAO of ProPetro—a public company with investor reporting obligations—has never been disclosed to investors.

38. Defendant Spencer D. Armour III (“Armour”) served as Chairman of ProPetro’s Board of Directors from February 2013 until he resigned from the chair position effective July 11, 2019. Armour remains a member of the ProPetro Board. As alleged below, over the course of the Class Period, Armour engaged in improper, undisclosed related-party transactions valued at approximately \$55.7 million. Armour served as the president of PT Petroleum since as early as 2013 through at least 2018. According to ProPetro’s website, as of April 13, 2020, Armour was still serving as president of PT Petroleum.

39. Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour are collectively referred to herein as the “Individual Defendants.” The Individual Defendants, because of their high-ranking positions and direct involvement in the everyday business of ProPetro and its subsidiaries, directly participated in the management of ProPetro’s operations, including its public reporting functions, had the

ability to, and did control, ProPetro's conduct, and were privy to confidential information concerning ProPetro and its business, operations and financial statements, as alleged herein.

40. ProPetro and the Individual Defendants together are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Defendants."

IV. EXCHANGE ACT CLAIMS

A. Background and Summary of the Fraud

1. ProPetro's Business and Operations

41. ProPetro provides hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") and other well completion and drilling services to upstream oil and gas companies through its "pressure pumping" division. It was founded in 2005 by its current CEO, Defendant Dale Redman, and current Chief Administrative Officer, Jeffrey Smith, as a holding company for ProPetro Services, Inc.

42. On March 16, 2017, ProPetro disclosed that it would conduct an initial public offering of 25,000,000 shares of its common stock at \$14 per share, of which 13,250,000 shares were to be sold by the Company and 11,750,000 were to be sold by the selling stockholders, Energy Capital Partners, ProPetro's then-controlling shareholder (the "Initial Public Offering" or "IPO"). The Company announced that it intended to use the proceeds of the Initial Public Offering to repay debt outstanding under the Company's term loan, to fund the purchase of additional hydraulic fracturing units, and for general corporate purposes.

43. Prior to going public, ProPetro's share capital was principally owned by Energy Capital Partners, together with its affiliate funds and related persons. In connection with its initial public offering, the Company filed a Registration Statement on Form S-1 on February 8, 2017 (the "IPO Registration Statement"), indicating its intention to list its shares on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). The Company filed with the SEC amendments to the IPO Registration

Statement on Form S-1A on February 23, 2017, March 7, 2017, and March 13, 2017 (the “IPO Registration Statement Amendments”).

44. On March 20, 2017, ProPetro filed a prospectus pursuant to the IPO Registration Statement (the “IPO Prospectus,” and together with the IPO Registration Statement, the IPO Registration Statement Amendments, and the “Underwriting Agreement” (filed as an exhibit to the IPO Registration Statement and IPO Registration Statement Amendments), the “IPO Offering Documents”) for the offering of 25 million shares of common stock priced at \$14 per share. Of these shares, ProPetro’s then-controlling shareholder Energy Capital Partners sold 13,843,145 shares; Special Situations Fund III, L.P. sold 902,052 shares; Defendant Redman sold 370,370 shares; ProPetro Chief Operating Officer David Sledge sold 81,106 shares; Defendant Smith sold 222,221 shares; and Defendant Armour sold 81,106 shares. The Initial Public Offering was underwritten by investment banks Goldman Sachs & Co. and Barclays Capital along with a syndicate of additional banks. The underwriters of the IPO were granted an option to purchase up to an additional 3.75 million shares from the selling stockholders, and they partially exercised this option, purchasing an additional 3,706,961 shares from the selling stockholders, which were offered to the public in connection with the IPO.

45. In connection with the IPO, Defendant Redman (among others) entered into the Underwriting Agreement and executed a related “lock-up agreement” attached as an Annex to the Underwriting Agreement pursuant to which he made certain representations with respect to his ownership of ProPetro shares. Specifically, Redman agreed not to “offer, sell, contract to sell, *pledge*, grant any option to purchase, make any short sale or otherwise dispose of shares of Stock of the Company . . .” during the 180 days following the IPO (the “IPO Lock-Up Agreement”). Redman also represented in the IPO Lock-Up Agreement that his ProPetro shares were “free and

clear of all liens, encumbrances, and claims whatsoever.” As noted above, the IPO Lock-Up Agreement was attached to the IPO Registration Statement and IPO Registration Statement Amendments.

46. Through its pressure pumping division, ProPetro provides hydraulic fracturing, or “fracking,” and related services to oil and gas companies engaged in the exploration and production (“E&P”) of North American unconventional oil and gas resources. Fracking is the process of pumping water, sand, and chemicals at a high pressure through already-drilled wells causing fissures in the rock surrounding the wells through which natural gas then flows into the wells for collection.

47. Many of ProPetro’s customers are “blue-chip” E&P companies such as Callon Petroleum, Diamondback Energy, Parsley Energy, Pioneer Natural Resources, Surge Energy, and XTO Energy (a subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation since 2010).

48. ProPetro has fleets of “hydraulic fracturing units” that it deploys to its clients for fracking and related E&P services. The capabilities of these fleets are measured in horsepower. At the time of its Initial Public Offering, ProPetro had 420,000 hydraulic horsepower with ten fleets—a 42,500 horsepower average fleet size—with plans to expand to 16 fleets by 2018.

49. In 2016, ProPetro’s “pressure pumping” division accounted for 94% of the Company’s total revenue, with 97% of the activity taking place in the Permian Basin, a large sedimentary basin in the southwestern United States. During the Class Period, 99% of ProPetro’s revenue originated in the Permian Basin. ProPetro disclosed that its market share for pressure pumping in the Permian Basin increased from 5% in 2011 to 16% in 2016, making it the Permian’s largest pressure pumper based on total horsepower at the time of ProPetro’s IPO.

50. Unlike its competitors, ProPetro provides dedicated fleets and personnel to its clients that are tailored to meet each client's needs. Each unit in ProPetro's fracking fleet has a designated team of personnel, many of whom have worked continuously with the same customer for several years, some since ProPetro's inception. Many of ProPetro's customers have integrated ProPetro's fleet scheduling with their own well development programs. This approach to ProPetro's business has resulted in consistently high fleet utilization rates—meaning that few, if any, of ProPetro's fleets sit dormant.

51. Immediately following ProPetro's IPO, analysts commended ProPetro for its high fleet utilization, which was at 100% from September 2016 through the time of the Initial Public Offering in March 2017 and distinguished ProPetro from its competitors. Further, for every fleet that ProPetro planned to add in 2017, it had dedicated customers. This eliminated fleet reactivation costs, which can be significant, and which are incurred by many of ProPetro's competitors without similarly dedicated fleets. The Company credited its high utilization rate to customer loyalty based on longstanding relationships. On May 12, 2017, for example, Evercore ISI reported that ProPetro "boasts best in class profitability thanks to 100% utilization, superior throughput and a uniform fleet (lending itself to lower R&M expenses). A Permian-centric focus coupled with a dedicated logistics team and solid working relationships with customers and suppliers also help support margins[.]"

2. Throughout the Class Period, Investors Focused on ProPetro's Leadership Team and Their Longstanding Relationships as Fundamental to the Company's Rapid Success

52. ProPetro lends its success and its consistent full-fleet utilization to its longstanding customer relationships in the Permian Basin, many of which operate on a "handshake" basis without the formality of typical contracts with rigid pricing terms. Indeed, throughout the Class Period, Defendants emphasized the importance of the way ProPetro manages both its customer

and supply chain vendor relationships to the Company's success, and highlighted the roles that its senior executives—Defendant Redman, in particular—played in those client relationships.

53. For example, in an August 8, 2017 press release, Defendant Redman stated that ProPetro's "relationships with customers are built on a strong long-term foundation of loyalty and trust. This provides us with optimal visibility as well as confidence that our pressure pumping services will continue to be highly utilized beyond 2017." Redman echoed this during an August 9, 2017 conference call with investors, stating that the Company "would not have seen this success without the continued support of our customers. These relationships are the life blood of the company[.]"

54. Redman similarly informed investors during a November 2, 2017 conference call with investors that because "100% of our frac operations [are] focused on the Permian and being headquartered in Midland, we are fortunate to not only enjoy exceptionally close relationships with our customers, but also understand the unique complexities of operating in the Permian."

55. ProPetro has also touted its relationship-based business in SEC filings. On the very first page of its Form 10-K for the fiscal year 2019, ProPetro stated that its "operations are primarily focused in the Permian Basin, where [it has] cultivated longstanding customer relationships with some of the region's most active and well-capitalized E&P companies." ProPetro further stated that its "hydraulic fracturing fleets and associated personnel have continuously worked with the same customer for the past several years, promoting deep relationships." It added that its "competitive strengths" lie in its "deep relationships and operational alignment with high-quality, Permian Basin-focused customers," which it attributes to "deep local roots." ProPetro made identical statements in its Form 10-K for the fiscal year 2018.

56. The market placed significant value on these relationships and understood that they depended upon the credibility of the Company's CEO, Redman. Investors took these statements at face value and viewed these longstanding relationships as a unique characteristic of the Company that set it apart from its competitors, understanding that these relationships enhanced the present and future value of the Company and viewing them as critical to the Company's success.

57. Following the Initial Public Offering, analysts were immediately focused on ProPetro's "all in the family" approach to doing business as a reason for the Company's success and maintained that focus throughout the Class Period. The Company's success was attributed, in part, to the purported quality of its customer relationships and management's ties to ProPetro's customers and suppliers.

58. For example, on April 11, 2017, Credit Suisse reported that ProPetro's "management teams' work experience is in the Permian. They are the local guys. They live and work with their customers and their families. Their historical performance and customer loyalty is very impressive. We see this as an advantage. Culture eats strategy for breakfast in this business." The same report noted that ProPetro operates "*on a handshake-only basis*" which, while "*unconventional for most modern public companies*," ProPetro uses "to its advantage, as pricing and frac designs can be changed quickly. Speed and flexibility has resulted in good service quality and deep customer relationships between PUMP and its multiple Permian-centric operators."¹

59. Similarly, on May 11, 2017, Credit Suisse reported following ProPetro's second quarter earnings call that "[m]anagement waxed poetic about their commitment to customers, *the fact that customers are neighbors and that they will never lead pricing but work more*

¹ All emphases added unless otherwise noted.

collaboratively than most and win long term.” Credit Suisse similarly reported on August 10, 2017, that ProPetro “has a relationship-driven approach to maintaining high levels of utilization.”

60. The market valued ProPetro’s longstanding relationships, and similarly saw the value in the fact that ProPetro management “live and work with their customers and their families.” However, investors also understood that these kinds of informal agreements and close-knit working relationships between friends and family as colleagues created the risk of improper related party transactions and self-dealing, heightening the need for adequate internal and disclosure controls.

61. Related-party transactions ultimately pose an increased risk that a company’s financial statements will be materially misstated. Particularly given the nature of ProPetro’s business, investors relied on Defendants’ repeated representations throughout the Class Period that the Company maintained a robust system of internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent unauthorized, self-serving business transactions, and further, that Defendants had disclosed all material related-party transactions.

3. Defendants Were Required to Maintain Adequate Internal and Disclosure Controls and to Disclose Material Related-Party Transactions

62. Related-party transactions have proven to be an easy and effective vehicle for public companies to misrepresent the economic substance and reality of their financial transactions, including by enriching insiders at the expense of the company and its shareholders. Specifically, the influence of a related party might yield different transaction terms than those that would have resulted from negotiations between independent parties. In other instances, such influence might produce a transaction that would not have occurred at all if the negotiations were between strangers. Accordingly, to prevent self-dealing and to ensure that public companies’ representations to investors are comprehensive, accurate, and not misleading, the securities laws,

SEC regulations, and U.S. accounting rules require that public companies maintain robust controls over their disclosures and financial reporting, and that all material related-party transactions are reviewed, authorized, and disclosed to investors.

63. Public companies like ProPetro are thus required to design “disclosure controls and procedures” and “internal controls over financial reporting” to ensure that their representations to investors—both financial and non-financial—are accurate. Disclosure controls and procedures mandate that information required to be disclosed by a company under the Exchange Act of 1934 is communicated to company management, including its CEO, CFO, and CAO sufficiently in advance of the company’s filing dates, to allow senior management ample time to consider and decide what information will be disclosed. Disclosure controls and procedures include, for example, components meant to provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”), the common set of accounting principles, standards, and procedures that United States companies use to compile their financial statements.

64. Likewise, internal controls over financial reporting are designed by or under the supervision of a company’s CEO and CFO to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the company’s financial statements in accordance with GAAP. As discussed below, management is required to evaluate these controls to determine their effectiveness with respect to preventing or detecting material misstatements of financial statements in a timely manner. Importantly, senior management is also required to establish an appropriate “tone at the top”—modeling practices, and both honoring and enforcing policies that embody the company’s controls. An effective “tone at the top” ensures that the culture and operation of the business adhere to both the letter and spirit of the internal control environment.

65. Several statutes, regulations, and industry standards required Defendants to maintain adequate internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, to disclose related-party transactions, and to certify that the controls they had in place were adequate.

66. *First*, federal law requires that the CEO and CFO of public companies certify the company's quarterly and annual reports filed with the SEC and the procedures established by the company to prepare the company's financial statements and its disclosures generally.

67. Specifically, Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 15 U.S.C. § 7241 ("SOX")—meant to ensure that a public company's CEO and CFO take a proactive role in their company's public disclosure and to give investors confidence in the accuracy, quality, and reliability of a company's periodic SEC reports—requires that a CEO and CFO of a public company address in their quarterly and annual SEC filings (Forms 10-Q and 10-K, respectively) (1) the material accuracy and fair presentation of the report's disclosures; (2) establishment and maintenance of "disclosure controls and procedures"; and (3) deficiencies in, and material changes to, internal control over financial reporting. The CEO and CFO must certify that: (1) they have reviewed the periodic report; (2) it does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make any statements made not misleading; (3) based on their knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information fairly present the financial condition and operations of the company; (4) they have maintained disclosure controls and internal controls and have designed such controls to ensure that all material information is made known to them and to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information; and (5) they have disclosed to the audit committee and auditors all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls. These certifications communicate to investors that all material information required to be disclosed is contained in the report.

68. Similarly, Section 404 of SOX, 15 U.S.C. § 7262, requires that management of a public company and its outside auditor annually evaluate the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclose the conclusion to investors. The SEC's rules provide that management may not conclude that a company's internal controls over financial reporting are effective if there are one or more "material weaknesses" in internal controls. A statement that internal controls over financial reporting are effective is, therefore, an assertion by management that there are no material weaknesses in such internal controls.

69. Under the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's (PCAOB) Accounting Standards, a "material weakness" in internal controls over financial reporting is a control deficiency so severe that there exists a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A "significant deficiency," by contrast, is a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, but important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of a company's financial reporting. Defendants' representations that ProPetro's controls were adequate assured investors that they could rely on the information, both financial and non-financial, reported in ProPetro's SEC filings to make informed investment decisions. As discussed below, these Defendants have now admitted that those representations were false.

70. **Second**, Item 307 of SEC Regulation S-K, 17 CFR § 229.307, requires that a company disclose the conclusions of its CEO and CFO regarding the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by the periodic report.

71. Item 308 of SEC Regulation S-K, 17 CFR § 229.308(a)(3), similarly requires that a company provide annual reports on the state of its internal controls over financial reporting containing a statement of management's responsibility for maintaining adequate internal controls, identifying the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal controls, and the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal controls.

72. **Third**, the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") established a framework called the "2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework" to establish best practices for internal controls. Most public companies, including ProPetro, adopt the COSO Framework to report on their internal controls in compliance with SOX. The COSO Framework defines "internal control" as a "process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives" relating to (i) effectiveness and efficiency of operations; (ii) reliability of financial reporting; and (iii) compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The COSO Framework is meant to help "organizations design, implement, and conduct internal control."

73. COSO identifies several interrelated "components" of internal control which enable companies to maintain effective controls. These components include: (i) control environment, (ii) risk assessment, (iii) control activities, (iv) information and communication, and (v) monitoring activities. Adherence to these principles is widely viewed as critical to a company's ability to maintain sufficient internal controls and provide adequate disclosures in line with its legal and reporting obligations. As set forth below, Defendants repeatedly emphasized that they evaluated ProPetro's internal controls based on the COSO Framework. However, as Defendants have now admitted, at a minimum, ProPetro's system of internal controls lacked the "control environment," "information and communication," and "control activities," components of the COSO Framework.

74. Regarding the “control environment,” the COSO Executive Summary explains that a company’s

control environment is the set of standards, processes, and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal control across the organization. The board of directors and senior management establish the tone at the top regarding the importance of internal control including expected standards of conduct. Management reinforces expectations at the various levels of the organization. The control environment comprises the integrity and ethical values of the organization; the parameters enabling the board of directors to carry out its governance oversight responsibilities; the organizational structure and assignment of authority and responsibility; the process for attracting, developing, and retaining competent individuals; and the rigor around performance measures, incentives, and rewards to drive accountability for performance. The resulting control environment has a pervasive impact on the overall system of internal control.

75. The “control activities” component requires that an “organization selects and develops control activities that contribute to the mitigation of risks to the achievement of objectives to acceptable levels”; “selects and develops general control activities over technology to support the achievement of objectives”; and “deploys control activities through policies that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action.” The COSO Executive Summary further explains that “[c]ontrol activities are the actions established through policies and procedures that help ensure that management’s directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out. [] They may be preventive or detective in nature and may encompass a range of manual and automated activities[.]”

76. The “information and communication” component requires that an “organization obtains or generates and uses relevant, quality information to support the functioning of internal control”; “internally communicates information, including objectives and responsibilities for internal control, necessary to support the functioning of internal control”; and “communicates with external parties regarding matters affecting the functioning of internal control.” The COSO Executive Summary explains that

[i]nformation is necessary for the entity to carry out internal control responsibilities to support the achievement of its objectives. Management obtains or generates and uses relevant and quality information from both internal and external sources to support the functioning of other components of internal control. Communication is the continual, iterative process of providing, sharing, and obtaining necessary information.

77. **Fourth**, Item 404 of SEC Regulation S-K, 17 CFR § 229.404, explicitly requires that public companies “[d]escribe any transaction, since the beginning of the registrant’s last fiscal year, or any currently proposed transaction, in which the registrant was or is to be a participant and the amount involved *exceeds \$120,000*, and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.” Item 404 requires the disclosure of, *inter alia*:

- (1) The name of the related person and the basis on which the person is a related person;
- (2) The related person's interest in the transaction with the registrant, including the related person's position(s) or relationship(s) with, or ownership in, a firm, corporation, or other entity that is a party to, or has an interest in, the transaction;
- (3) The approximate dollar value of the amount involved in the transaction;
- (4) The approximate dollar value of the amount of the related person's interest in the transaction; and
- (5) **Any** other information regarding the transaction or the related person in the context of the transaction that is material to investors in light of the circumstances of the particular transaction.

78. **Fifth**, because the nature of related-party relationships and transactions may give rise to higher risks of material misstatement of financial statements, GAAP requires that public companies disclose related party transactions. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), the entity that holds the authority to promulgate GAAP, has codified GAAP into a

numbered scheme called the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”), which has been adopted as the framework for financial reporting for all public filers.

79. ASC 850, which addresses related party relationships and transactions, required ProPetro to disclose related-party transactions during the Class Period. ASC 850 requires specifically that companies disclose related-party transactions “so that users of the financial statements can evaluate their significance. Therefore, this topic establishes requirements to disclose certain significant related party transactions and control relationships.” ASC 850-10-10-1. Under ASC 850, “related party transactions” include those between “*an entity and its principal owners, management, or members of their immediate families,*” as well as those between a company and its “affiliates.” ASC 850-10-05-3. “Affiliate” means any company that is under common control or management with the public company and other parties with significant influence. ASC 850-10-20. Further, under ASC 850, a description of related-party transactions must include: *(1) a description of the transactions and other information necessary to understand the effects of the transactions on the company’s financial statements; (2) dollar amounts of the transactions; and (3) amounts due to or from related parties and terms and manner of settlement.* ASC 850-10-50-1.

80. Importantly, ASC 850 provides further that transactions between related parties are related-party transactions even though they may not be given accounting recognition. For example, an entity may receive services from a related party without charge and not record receipt of the services. While not providing accounting or measurement guidance for such transactions, FASB ASC 850 requires their disclosure. 850-10-05-5.

81. Public company management (including the Individual Defendants) is responsible for preparing financial statements that conform with GAAP. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”) Professional Standards, AS § 1001.03 specifically provides:

The financial statements are management’s responsibility . . . Management is responsible for adopting sound accounting policies and for establishing and maintaining internal control that will, among other things, initiate, record, process, and report transactions (as well as events and conditions) consistent with management’s assertions embodied in the financial statements. The entity’s transactions and the related assets, liabilities, and equity are within the direct knowledge and control of management. . . . Thus, the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles is an implicit and integral part of management’s responsibility.

82. The obligation to identify and disclose related-party transactions is a fundamental and straightforward principle for public companies. The above standards from SOX, various SEC regulations and GAAP, which ProPetro and the Individual Defendants repeatedly represented they complied with, required ProPetro to review, detect, and disclose both related-party transactions and any weaknesses in the Company’s internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, and to certify the effectiveness of those controls and procedures.

4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants Represented, and Investors Understood, That ProPetro Had Adequate Internal and Disclosure Controls and That All Related-Party Transactions Had Been Disclosed

83. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants assured investors that ProPetro had internal controls in place that were adequate to prevent unauthorized related-party transactions and detect self-dealing, and disclosure controls to ensure that to the extent any such material transactions occurred that they would be promptly disclosed. Because ProPetro operated in a tight-knit business environment, these representations about internal and disclosure controls were critical to investors.

84. For example, in ProPetro’s Class Period quarterly and annual SEC filings, Defendants represented that ProPetro followed strict practices and procedures to review and

authorize related-party transactions. Defendants further represented that all such transactions that the Company or its executives and directors were a party to were disclosed in ProPetro's SEC filings.

85. In ProPetro's Class Period quarterly and annual SEC filings, Defendants also repeatedly represented and certified the adequacy of ProPetro's internal controls, representations that were particularly important to investors given how Defendants conducted ProPetro's business and the fact that they frequently contracted with friends and family. As discussed above, these internal control procedures and processes are designed to protect the Company's assets and provide a means to ensure that ProPetro's public disclosures appropriately reflect the Company's internal financials and operations.

86. Specifically, in ProPetro's Class Period quarterly and annual SEC filings, Defendants provided a "reasonable assurance" that ProPetro had "effective" controls and that all material information was disclosed to investors. Defendants Redman and Smith also certified in the Company's Class Period quarterly and annual SEC filings that they had "[e]valuated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures" as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, certifying that these and other controls would prevent the Company's disclosures from being misstated. These certifications assured investors that ProPetro's controls were adequate to ensure that the Individual Defendants' disclosures about ProPetro's compliance with GAAP and related-party disclosures were accurate, transparent, and fairly presented the condition of the Company.

87. Investors bought into the Company's approach to doing business and understood, based on Defendants' statements concerning ProPetro's controls and related-party transactions, that all of its transactions were subject to a strict system of controls and thus were above-board,

that all material information was reviewed and disclosed, and that Defendants conducted their business with transparency and integrity.

88. Contrary to the Individual Defendants’ certifications concerning their “evaluations” of ProPetro’s “effective” internal and disclosure controls and as discussed below, however, Defendants have now *admitted* that during the Class Period, ProPetro’s internal controls over financial reporting in fact suffered from material weaknesses. These material weaknesses were directly related to the Company’s ability to detect the improper use of Company funds and related-party transactions, and resulted in both improper payments to Defendants Redman and Smith, a related-party transaction involving third-party entities owned or controlled by Defendant Denholm, and over \$55 million in related party transactions with a company that (as ProPetro’s own SEC filings and website made clear) Defendant Armour controlled as its president. They further failed to detect Redman’s share pledges, which violated Company policies and were inconsistent with multiple of ProPetro’s disclosures to investors. Accordingly, the Exchange Act Defendants’ Class Period statements concerning ProPetro’s internal controls were materially false and misleading.

5. Redman’s Share Pledges Were an Active and Knowing Violation of the Company’s Internal Controls, Code of Conduct, Insider Trading Policies and Various Agreements

89. On March 16, 2020, ProPetro filed an 8-K with the SEC announcing Redman’s “resignation.” In that filing, the Company disclosed for the first time that Defendant Redman had “entered into a pledge agreement covering all of the Company’s common stock owned by him at that time as collateral for a personal loan in January 2017, in violation of the shareholders’ agreement then in place, and the Company believes the pledge agreement remains in effect.” The Company further disclosed that the “pledge was not appropriately disclosed to the Company”—not prevented or detected by its internal controls—and “therefore was not disclosed in the

Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.” The further details of Redman’s pledge transactions are discussed below.

90. The Company has disclosed that, in violation of its “Insider Trading Compliance Policy” adopted in connection with the Company’s Initial Public Offering in March 2017,

which *prohibits pledging the Company’s securities as collateral to secure loans*, . . . in 2018 in connection with another personal loan, [Redman] executed a share pledge that was subsequently replaced with a negative pledge with respect to all of the Company’s common stock owned by him at that time or acquired thereafter *and engaged in other inappropriate conduct in connection with these personal loans*. The Company did not appropriately disclose such pledges in the Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.

91. As discussed above, throughout the Class Period, Defendants represented to investors that ProPetro had controls in place to prevent against conflicts of interest—such as these improper pledges—and self-dealing, and to ensure that all material information about such transactions was disclosed to investors.

92. In addition to Defendants’ representations in ProPetro’s SEC filings concerning related-party transactions and the effectiveness of the Company’s controls, Defendants also maintained a Code of Ethics and Conduct (the “Code”) throughout the Class Period that prohibited Defendants from engaging in activities that would create conflicts of interest, including pledging ProPetro shares as collateral for personal loans. Investors were directed to the Code, which was maintained throughout the Class Period on ProPetro’s website, in several of ProPetro’s SEC filings. Each of the Individual Defendants was required to sign and abide by the Code so long as they remained a “Covered Party,” which means “Company directors and officers and other employees” and thus included each of the Individual Defendants during the Class Period until each left the Company. Specifically, the Individual Defendants executed a “Certification of Compliance” certifying that they complied fully with the policies and procedures in the Code and remained in compliance with those policies and procedures. This included representations that

Defendants followed specific procedures for Board authorization of related-party transactions, as well as representations that Defendants were not engaged in relationships or activities that would constitute conflicts of interest under the Code.

93. ProPetro has now admitted that these representations were false and that myriad conflicts of interest were created and concealed by Defendant Redman. Specifically, the Company has admitted that, in direct violation of the Code, the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy and the shareholders' agreement Defendant Redman was a party to at the time of the Company's Initial Public Offering, unbeknownst to investors, Redman at least twice pledged his ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans used to purchase land, creating critical conflicts of interest.

94. As ProPetro itself has admitted:

Company stock pledged as collateral, including shares held in a margin account, may be sold without the consent of the holder by the lender in a foreclosure or default event, which could lead to inadvertent securities law violations. For this reason, ***pursuant to our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, we prohibit pledging Company securities as collateral to secure loans.***

95. Redman's share pledges violated the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy, and the Lock-Up Agreement entered into in connection with the Company's IPO, and also represented a violation of the Company's internal controls, which Redman actively evaded and knowingly misrepresented in his numerous certifications of the Company's internal and disclosure controls. These violations, which the Company has characterized as "inappropriate conduct," led to Redman's ultimate separation from the Company.

96. ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct also independently required that Defendants Redman and Smith, as ProPetro's CEO and CFO, respectively, implement and

maintain “a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances” that all transactions were properly executed and recorded. Similarly, the Code prohibited the Individual Defendants from “willfully, directly or indirectly . . . falsify[ing], or caus[ing] to be falsified, any book, record or account of the Company[.]”

97. The Code, which applied to each of the Individual Defendants throughout the Class Period, provided generally that ProPetro’s “fundamental policy is to conduct its business with honesty and integrity in accordance with the highest legal and ethical standards.” It also required that Defendants “comply with the spirit as well as the letter of this Code, and must not attempt to achieve indirectly, through the use of agents or other intermediaries, what is prohibited directly by this Code.”

98. Importantly, the Code defined a “conflict of interest” as one that

occurs when the private interests of a Covered Party interfere, or even appear to interfere, with the interests of the Company as a whole. For example, a conflict of interest can arise when a Covered Party takes actions or has personal interests that make it difficult to perform his or her Company duties objectively and effectively, or when a Covered Party receives a benefit from a third party as a result of his or her position at the Company.

99. With respect to related-party transactions, the Code provided that a “conflict of interest may arise when a Covered Party is an executive officer or a major shareholder or has a material interest in a company or organization doing business with [ProPetro]. . . . Covered parties should not permit themselves to be placed in a position that might give rise to even the appearance [of] a conflict of interest.”

100. Defendant Redman’s pledges created a conflict of interest for purposes of the Code, rendering these statements materially false and misleading. Pledging shares creates a conflict of interest for many reasons, including that, in the event a borrower is forced to liquidate the pledged shares to satisfy collateral obligations for a personal loan, resulting negative pressure on the

company's stock price could negatively impact the company's business. This creates a conflict between the interests of the borrower/executive on one hand, and the Company's shareholders on the other.

101. For these reasons, among others, institutional investors and proxy advisors disfavor share pledges by company insiders. For example, proxy advisory firm Glass Lewis's policy guidelines

recognize that the pledging of shares can present a risk that, depending on a host of factors, an executive with significant pledged shares and limited other assets may have an incentive to take steps to avoid a forced sale of shares in the face of a rapid stock price decline. Therefore, to avoid substantial losses from a forced sale to meet the terms of the loan, the executive may have an incentive to boost the stock price in the short term in a manner that is unsustainable, thus hurting shareholders in the long-term.

102. By entering into multiple pledge agreements to obtain personal loans for his own personal benefit, Redman created a situation wherein he would benefit from liquidating his ProPetro shares to avoid defaulting on his personal loans, driving down the value of ProPetro's stock to the detriment of ProPetro and its shareholders, including Plaintiffs.

103. Despite his representations to the contrary and the conflicts he created, in total, during the Class Period, Redman pledged at least 601,200 ProPetro shares, which were worth more than \$8 million at the time, as collateral for two separate personal loans. At critical times during the Class Period, the ProPetro shares Redman pledged represented *all* of the Company shares he owned.

104. First, in January 2017 just prior to the Company's Initial Public Offering, Redman entered into a pledge agreement covering all of the ProPetro stock owned by him at the time—371,200 shares—as collateral for a personal loan from Vista Bank that Redman used to purchase the Preston Ranch in Menard County, Texas, valued at \$10.4 million, the same month (the “2017

Pledge”). Redman did not disclose the 2017 Pledge to the Company or the Board, or to the Company’s investors.

105. As the Company has since admitted, the 2017 Pledge violated the then-existing shareholders’ agreement that Redman was a party to, as well as the Underwriting Agreement and the IPO Lock-Up Agreement. The Company has also admitted that Redman’s 2017 Pledge constituted a violation of ProPetro’s Code and Inside Trading Compliance Policy enacted and disclosed in connection with the Company’s IPO.

106. Second, on July 19, 2018, Redman pledged at least 230,000 ProPetro shares, as well as all of his interest in Red Hogg LLC (described below), to West Texas National Bank as collateral for a \$24.8 million personal loan he used to purchase the Whitehead Ranch on the same day (the “2018 Pledge”). Thereafter, on October 1, 2018, Redman replaced the 2018 Pledge with a negative pledge as to all of his ProPetro stock owned and acquired thereafter.² Redman did not disclose the 2018 Pledge, or the subsequent negative pledge, to the Company or the Board, or to ProPetro’s shareholders.

107. This pledge also violated ProPetro’s Code, including its Insider Trading Compliance Policy, and—as the Company has now admitted—was successfully concealed as a result of the Company’s inadequate internal controls.

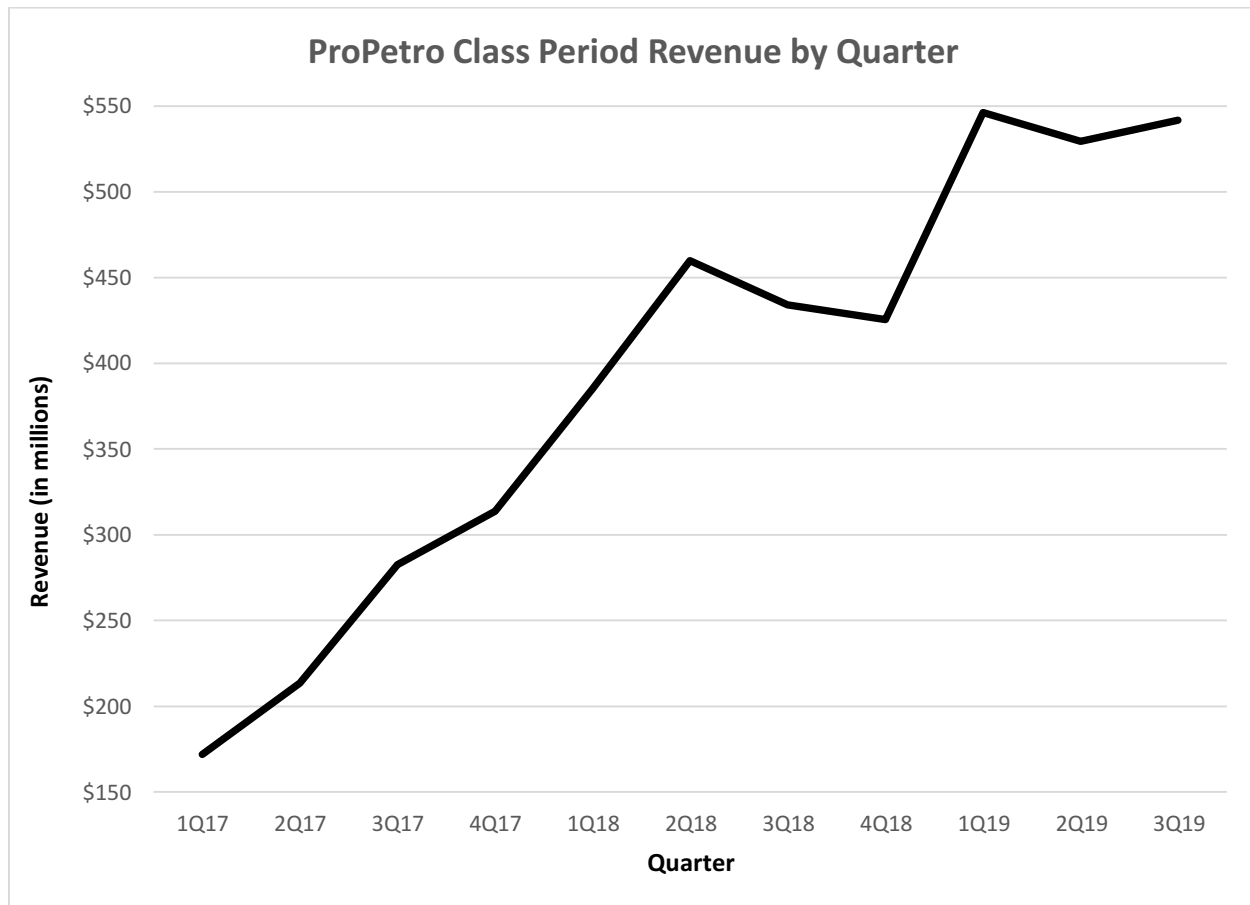
108. Defendant Redman’s knowing violation of numerous ProPetro policies and procedures constituted a willful, knowing fraud upon the Company’s investors. Despite the fact that the 2017 and 2018 Pledges violated the explicit terms of various agreements disclosed to investors, as well as multiple Company policies (including the Code, which he personally certified

² Under the terms of the negative pledge, Redman was prevented from selling or otherwise encumbering his ProPetro shares serving as collateral for his personal loan without consent of the lender. Under the terms of a negative pledge, a lender can only seek recourse through a breach of contract action and cannot force a sale of collateral.

compliance with), Redman and ProPetro misrepresented facts concerning the Pledges and failed to disclose them during the Class Period. ProPetro's March 16 and June 22, 2020 disclosures admit that Redman violated these policies and did so knowingly. Critically, Redman was able to conceal the 2017 Pledge and the 2018 Pledge from investors by capitalizing on the Company's inadequate internal and disclosure controls, which he personally certified the adequacy of throughout the Class Period.

6. ProPetro's Rapid Growth

109. Bending to pressure as a new public company, including from ProPetro's early, pre-IPO investors such as Energy Capital Partners, ProPetro focused on revenue growth, sacrificing critical controls and disclosure obligations. Beginning with its preparation for the IPO and continuing after it went public, in an effort to prove its worth among more established competitors, the Company exhibited rapid growth by significantly increasing its fleet size and activity levels on an expedited basis. The following chart demonstrates ProPetro's extreme growth following its IPO and throughout the Class Period:



110. In the nine quarters following its IPO (Q1 2017 through Q1 2019) *ProPetro's revenue effectively tripled*. While the market responded positively to ProPetro's growth, in reality, ProPetro misled investors about its ability to maintain adequate controls while simultaneously experiencing the rapid revenue growth it was experiencing. While its revenue grew in multiples, the Company and the Individual Defendants—well aware of and focused on the growth that the Company was experiencing—misrepresented that the Company's legal, compliance, and accounting functions were maintaining the same pace of growth. But they were not.

111. Instead, ProPetro focused on proving its worth to investors by prioritizing revenue growth and did so at the expense of other non-revenue producing functions such as legal and compliance, both functions focused on maintaining adequate and effective internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures.

112. Analysts would later explain the fallout from the Audit Committee investigation by observing that ProPetro’s “internal control systems [] were inadequate to meet the company’s torrid pace of growth over the past 24 months.”

7. ProPetro CAO Denholm’s Undisclosed Moonlighting at PBEX

113. Unbeknownst to investors during the Class Period, at the same time he served as the Company’s CAO, Denholm was also serving as the CFO of a privately-held company with close business ties to ProPetro. As ProPetro’s Chief Accounting Officer, Denholm had critical, and prescribed, functions at ProPetro. Chief accounting officers are responsible for overseeing accounting functions, the compilation and reporting of financial statements, and for the maintenance, application, and improvement of internal and disclosure controls, as well as for a company’s regulatory compliance. These are paramount functions, particularly at a newly-public and rapidly growing company like ProPetro. In addition to his apparent self-interested related-party transactions, Denholm also betrayed the loyalty and trust of ProPetro investors by taking on a second job at another company, *at the C-suite level*, during the Class Period.

114. As discussed below, Defendant Denholm—along with his business partner Adam Cunyus (“Cunyus”)—controlled and either owned or partly owned third party entities Clarabby Development, LLC, Conquistador Capital, LLC, and Dahlia Development, LLC (the “Clarabby Entities”). Each of these entities existed prior to the start of the Class Period and remained active throughout the Class Period. Cunyus is the sole member of Clarabby Holdings, LLC, the holding company for Clarabby Development, and is also listed as a manager of Clarabby Development, LLC.

115. During the Class Period, unbeknownst to investors, Denholm carried out related-party transactions, including an improper transaction whereby the Clarabby Entities sold an iron testing facility to ProPetro, a transaction valued at approximately \$3.6 million (the “Clarabby

Transactions”). ProPetro disclosed no information concerning the Clarabby Transactions or any of these related entities throughout the Class Period.

116. Cunyus, who consummated the Clarabby Transactions along with Denholm and the Clarabby Entities, is also the former Chief Operating Officer of a privately held company called PBEX, LLC (“PBEX”), an E&P company headquartered in Texas and formed in 2012 that purchases oil and gas rights.

117. According to publicly available sources and former PBEX employees, ***Denholm was the Chief Financial Officer of PBEX at the same time that he was Chief Accounting Officer of ProPetro.*** This relationship was never disclosed to ProPetro investors. Indeed, for a senior executive of a public company to hold a second job is a distraction from their ongoing responsibilities and creates the risk of conflicts of interest and self-dealing.

118. Former Employee (“FE”) 1 worked in accounts payable at PBEX from October 2017 until May 2018. FE 1’s direct supervisor reported directly to Denholm at PBEX. It was FE 1’s understanding that Denholm was the CFO of PBEX during this time. FE 1 reported that Denholm was in the PBEX offices once or twice a week. FE 1 also reported that when Denholm was not in the PBEX offices, she understood that Denholm was working at ProPetro, and that other times, he and Cunyus were at ProPetro meetings. FE 1 further reported that Denholm was employed at PBEX prior to when she commenced her employment there, and that Denholm’s tenure at PBEX continued through April or May 2018, when she left PBEX.

119. PBEX also shares certain close business relationships with ProPetro, further implicating the prospect of related-party or self-dealing transactions involving Denholm. For example, PBEX’s chairman is Wes Perry, who is also a director of Viper Energy. Spencer Armour, the former Chairman and current member of ProPetro’s Board, is also a director of Viper Energy.

Viper Energy is a substantial owner of, and controls, Diamondback Energy. Diamondback is one of ProPetro's largest customers. Thus, the relationship between PBEX, where Denholm worked, and a company controlled by Perry, which shares ownership with one of ProPetro's largest customers, suggests an undisclosed web of relationships that was purposefully hidden from investors.

120. Given the critical and consuming requirements of his CAO role at ProPetro, including his responsibility to Company shareholders, Denholm's dual-employment at PBEX during the Class Period—in a leadership role nonetheless—was a significant contributor to the material weaknesses in the Company's internal and disclosure controls.

121. Denholm's undisclosed business and employment relationships are just part of a complicated web of related entities in the oil and gas industry that are controlled by or otherwise affiliated with ProPetro or the Individual Defendants, creating questions about conflicts of interest, the propriety of the transactions engaged in by ProPetro, the completeness of ProPetro's Class Period disclosures, and the thoroughness of the Audit Committee Investigation.

8. ProPetro Has a History of Related-Party Transactions, and Its Senior Executives and Directors Control Several Undisclosed Related Entities

122. As represented in its SEC filings, throughout the Class Period the Company was, and is currently, a party to several agreements with entities owned or controlled by Defendant Dale Redman and other related parties.

123. For example, ProPetro has disclosed that its offices are leased from a business owned by Defendant Redman, PD Properties, and that it had leased other properties from businesses jointly owned by ProPetro senior executives.

124. ProPetro has also disclosed that it has rented equipment from a business owned by Defendants Redman and Smith—South Midkiff Partners LLC—which charged ProPetro \$420,000 in rent per year.

125. Further, during the Class Period in 2018, ProPetro purchased \$10.3 million of “frac sand” from Covia Holdings Corp. (“Covia”), from a mine located on the property of an oil and gas exploration company, Red Hogg LLC, in which Redman is a 44% owner. The sale resulted in Redman receiving approximately \$300,000 in royalties.

126. Finally, ProPetro has admitted that it provided services *valued at over \$55 million* to PT Petroleum, of which Defendant Armour served as the president during the Class Period.

127. These transactions evince ProPetro’s reliance on related-party transactions to do business. In addition to the entities disclosed in ProPetro’s SEC filings, however, ProPetro’s officers and directors are affiliated with several other undisclosed entities operating in the oil and gas industry, indicating that the extent of related-party transactions and relationships involving ProPetro was not fully disclosed:

- Clarabby Development, LLC, Conquistador Capital, LLC, and Dahlia Development, LLC were created or were controlled by Defendant Denholm, ProPetro’s former Chief Accounting Officer. Conquistador Capital, LLC was registered with the Texas Secretary of State in 2014, Dahlia Development, LLC in February 2017 prior to ProPetro’s IPO, and Clarabby Development, LLC was registered in January 2018. As discussed herein, in 2018, Clarabby Development sold two properties to ProPetro in what ProPetro later disclosed as related-party transactions;
- FloCap Injection Services, LLC, formed in June 2014, is a provider of specialty chemicals and capillary tubing services to oil and gas production companies such as ProPetro. FloCap is headquartered at the same address as ProPetro’s corporate headquarters, and its formation documents list both Redman and Smith as managing members. In 2018, FloCap merged with two other chemical companies to form Imperative Chemical Partners, LLC, which includes both Redman and Smith as managing members;
- PBEX, LLC, an E&P company, the earliest version of which was registered in Texas in 2012, had Denholm as its CFO for a period during the Class

Period while Denholm was CAO of ProPetro, though nowhere on PBEX's website is a CFO mentioned amongst the remainder of the leadership team. As discussed above, a former PBEX employee confirmed that Denholm was employed at PBEX from mid-2017 to April or May 2018. As discussed above, PBEX has significant financial business relationships and connections with Diamondback, one of ProPetro's largest customers;

- PT Petroleum, LLC ("PT Petroleum"), an E&P company in Midland, Texas, was headed by former ProPetro board chairman Spencer Armour, who began serving as PT Petroleum's President from at least 2013 and who, according to ProPetro's website as of April of this year, was still serving in that position at that time;
- Energy Entrepreneur Fund 1, LLC, formed in January 2015, lists Defendant Denholm as its registered agent, and its members include Redman, Denholm, Smith, and Armour;
- Ener-Coil LLC, a capillary tubing services provider to companies like ProPetro, is also apparently *headquartered at the same address as ProPetro*, and its directors include Defendant Redman;
- South of the Border Materials, LLC, formed in September 2011, was created by Redman, Smith, and other current and former ProPetro employees, and *lists both its address as Defendant Smith's residence, and its phone number as ProPetro's corporate contact number*;
- HR Double S, LLC, formed in June 2010 and dissolved in September 2017, was headquartered at Defendant Smith's home address, and listed Defendants Redman and Smith as members;
- Lore Venture Group LLC, formed in April 2013, names Defendants Denholm and Smith as the two sole members;
- D&J Realty, LLC lists its mailing address as the home address of Jeffrey Smith, and Redman is the registered agent; and
- Red Hogg LLC, registered in October 2006, names Defendant Redman as managing member and lists a residential, single-family home as its registered address. In 2018, Red Hogg leased land to a sand-mining company, Covia, a transaction that was lucrative for Redman.

128. Raising further questions as to the nature of these related entities is the fact that—per Defendant Redman's own admission—Alan Douglas ("Douglas"), a ProPetro director, and member of the Audit Committee, was also a longtime friend of Redman as well as Redman's

personal accountant. Additionally, Douglas is a signatory on at least two of the above undisclosed third-party entities that name ProPetro executives, employees, and board members. According to public documents, for example, Douglas signs off on Energy Entrepreneur Fund 1, LLC's and Red Hogg LLC's documents as its accountant. Douglas also approved the sand purchase deal between Covia and ProPetro in 2018.

129. Douglas' personal relationship with Redman and his affiliation with related entities calls into question his independence as a director. Indeed, the NYSE Listed Company Manual provides that in determining whether a director is truly "independent," "the concern is independence from management[.]" It cannot be said, given Douglas' relationship with Redman, that he was truly an "independent" director.

130. On March 21, 2017, immediately following ProPetro's Initial Public Offering, Defendant Redman made a speech before a community group called Marketplace Midland during which he spoke of his relationship with Douglas. Specifically, Redman stated: "There's an accountant in this town . . . I take my taxes in. He hands me an envelope. I go to the elevator, open it up. It's \$5,000. When you see a man named Alan Douglas, don't make a big deal out of it. Alan Douglas was my answer to prayer . . . I was forever changed because of that check."

131. At the time this comment was made and thereafter throughout the Class Period, Douglas remained a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of ProPetro which was, as discussed below, ultimately responsible for investigating improper expense reimbursements to Defendants Redman and Smith, and related-party transactions involving Company executive officers and directors.

9. ProPetro Conducts Two Subsequent Secondary Offerings While Concealing Internal Control Deficiencies, Related-Party Transactions, and Redman's Improper Share Pledges

132. On November 2, 2017, in the midst of ProPetro's expansion, ProPetro announced that it intended to conduct a secondary public offering of 10 million shares of its common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders, Energy Capital Partners (the "2017 Secondary Offering"). That day, it filed a registration statement with the SEC on Form S-1 for the public offering of 10 million shares (plus 1.5 million shares pursuant that the underwriters were granted an option to purchase) of common stock at the offering price of \$15.50 per share (the "November 2017 Registration Statement"). The November 2017 Registration Statement was amended to add securities on November 6, 2017 (the "November 2017 Registration Statement Amendment").

133. On November 6, 2017, ProPetro filed, pursuant to the November 2017 Registration Statement, a prospectus for the offering of 12,000,000 shares of common stock (plus 1.8 million shares pursuant that the underwriters were granted an option to purchase) at the offering price of \$15.50 per share (the "November 2017 Prospectus," and together with the November 2017 Registration Statement and the November 2017 Registration Statement Amendment, the "2017 Secondary Offering Documents"). The 2017 Secondary Offering was underwritten by investment bank Goldman Sachs as book-runner, along with a syndicate of other investment banks.

134. On May 10, 2018, ProPetro issued a press release announcing another secondary offering of 12,000,000 shares of its common stock again to be sold by the selling stockholders, Energy Capital Partners (the "2018 Secondary Offering").

135. On May 10, 2018, ProPetro filed a preliminary prospectus (the "May 2018 Prospectus")—supplements to which were filed with the SEC on May 11, 2018 and May 14, 2018 (the "May 2018 Prospectus Supplements")—pursuant to its May 10, 2018 registration statement filed on Form S-3ASR (the "May 2018 Registration Statement," and together with the May 2018

Prospectus, and the May 2018 Prospectus Supplements, the “2018 Secondary Offering Documents”) for the offering of 12,000,000 shares of common stock at \$19.10 per share (plus 1.8 million shares pursuant that the underwriters were granted an option to purchase). The 2018 Secondary Offering was underwritten by Goldman Sachs & Co. and Barclays Capital.

136. Following the 2018 Secondary Offering, Energy Capital Partners had fully liquidated its shares of ProPetro and held a 0% ownership interest in the Company. In total, Energy Capital Partners realized approximately \$480 million in proceeds from the Secondary Offerings.

137. As detailed below, both the 2017 and 2018 Secondary Offering Documents made materially false and misleading statements about the related-party transactions that the Company was then a party to, as well as the policies and procedures that the Company followed to review and authorize related party transactions. The 2017 and 2018 Secondary Offering Documents also made statements reaffirming that amongst ProPetro’s expansive growth, the Company maintained adequate disclosure controls and procedures to ensure the reliability and veracity of ProPetro’s SEC reporting.

138. Additionally, in connection with both the 2017 Secondary Offering and the 2018 Secondary Offering, Defendant Redman (along with the Company and other executives) agreed to and represented that they would not sell, “dispose of or hedge” any of the ProPetro common stock they owned for 90 and 60 days, respectively. However, since Redman had entered into pledges covering at least approximately 600,000 ProPetro shares as collateral for personal loans, these representations were false—his undisclosed 2017 and 2018 Pledges made it impossible for Redman to ensure that some or all of his ProPetro stock would not be sold to satisfy the collateral requirements for his personal loans.

10. ProPetro Experiences Major Board Turnover, Replacing its Chairman and Losing Two of the Four Members of its Audit Committee

139. In July 2019, just before ProPetro would disclose that it had commenced an investigation, led by the Audit Committee of its Board of Directors, into the adequacy of its internal and disclosure controls, related-party transactions, and potential conflicts of interest, the Company made sudden, unexplained changes to both its Board and its Audit Committee.

140. On July 12, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC detailing certain changes to the Board. ProPetro appointed Phillip Gobe as Chairman of ProPetro's Board in place of Armour, though Armour remained as a member of the Board. Notably, Armour is affiliated with certain of ProPetro's undisclosed related entities described above, and he was president of PT Petroleum during the Class Period. As set forth below, ProPetro entered into over \$55 million of undisclosed related party transactions with PT Petroleum during 2017 and 2018 alone. In addition to Armour's demotion, ProPetro Board and Audit Committee member Steven Beal resigned, without explanation.

141. Then, on August 1, 2019, ProPetro filed another Form 8-K with the SEC providing that another Board member—Royce Mitchell—resigned after being on the Board for only five-and-a-half months. The Company's announcements of these changes provided no detail concerning the Board members' departures.

142. The Audit Committee announced the preliminary results of its investigation on August 8, 2019. As of July 10, 2019, ProPetro's Audit Committee had consisted of Beal, Mitchell, Alan Douglas, and Anthony Best. By the time the initial results of its investigation were revealed, half of the members of the Committee (Beal and Mitchell) who had been directing that investigation were already gone, and Douglas lacked the necessary independence, as discussed above. Critically, and consistent with ProPetro's pattern of opaque disclosures, the Company has

provided no explanation for the Audit Committee turnover and has not even acknowledged that half of the members Committee resigned from the Board during the course of its investigation.

11. The Truth Is Revealed: Defendants Admit That They Engaged in Material Undisclosed Related-Party Transactions, That ProPetro Had Material Weaknesses in its Internal Controls, and That Redman Engaged in Improper, Undisclosed Share Pledges

143. Throughout the Class Period, ProPetro and the Individual Defendants engaged in a scheme to conceal related-party transactions. At the same time, certain of the Company’s most senior executives, including both CEO Redman and former CFO Smith, improperly received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Company for personal expenses and additional hundreds of thousands of dollars in unreported perquisites; the CAO, Denholm, engaged in undisclosed related-party transactions totaling \$3.6 million; and the former Chairman, Armour, had conducted undisclosed related-party transactions in excess of \$55 million.

144. Similarly, Defendants misrepresented the adequacy of ProPetro’s internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. Defendants represented to investors that ProPetro had adequate internal and disclosure controls, only to later admit that those controls suffered from several material weaknesses. Indeed, as explained in more detail below, the Company has now admitted that there were serious deficiencies in the Company’s internal controls throughout the Class Period—some of which were lacking altogether—and which failures were the result of a “tone from former executive management [which] was insufficient to create the proper environment for effective internal control over financial reporting, which led to the failure of controls in other areas[.]”

145. The truth concerning Defendants’ fraud began to emerge on August 8, 2019 when ProPetro delayed its second quarter 2019 quarterly filing and related earnings call due to a previously undisclosed ongoing internal investigation being conducted by the Audit Committee of

the Company's Board of Directors (the "Audit Committee"). Subsequent disclosures over the following months, ending on March 16, 2020, provided additional revelations concerning the details of Defendants' misrepresentations to investors.

a. August 8, 2019—ProPetro Discloses an Internal Investigation Into Improper Expense Reimbursements and Related-Party Transactions

146. On August 8, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC and issued a press release stating that it would be rescheduling its second quarter 2019 earnings conference call and quarterly report, citing a previously undisclosed investigation by its audit committee (the "Audit Committee Investigation" or the "Investigation").

147. Specifically, ProPetro disclosed that the Audit Committee was conducting an internal investigation concerning related-party transactions, potential conflicts of interest, and expense reimbursements to certain Company executives:

The Audit Committee (the Committee) of the Company's board of directors (the Board), with assistance of independent outside counsel and accounting advisors, is in the process of conducting an internal review which initially focused on the Company's disclosure of agreements previously entered into by the Company with AFGlobal Corporation (AFGlobal) for the purchase of Durastim hydraulic fracturing fleets and effective communications related thereto. The review was later expanded to, among other items, review expense reimbursements and certain transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest. Substantial work related to the review has been completed to date, and the Committee expects to complete its review within the next 30 days. The Company is also in the process of implementing improvements to address certain findings identified to date in the review.

148. While the Company claimed that its agreement to purchase hydraulic fracturing fleets from AFGlobal was the catalyst for the Investigation that ultimately expanded to the Company's controls and related-party transactions, to-date, the Company has not explained how what appears to be a vanilla purchase agreement transformed into an investigation into the

Company's officers and directors. Nor did the Company acknowledge the turnover on the Audit Committee during the final stages of the investigation (as discussed above).

149. ProPetro further disclosed that in connection with the investigation, in reviewing the Company's internal controls, the Audit Committee discovered several improper transactions involving Redman and Smith, dating back to at least the IPO, and suggesting there were additional such transactions prior to that date (which the Company, then privately-held, was not obligated to publicly disclose). The Investigation

identified, due to inadequate documentation associated with the Company's expense reimbursement practices, certain expenses reimbursed to members of senior management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, that were incorrectly recorded as expenses of the Company and appropriately allocable to the officers individually. Each of these officers has reimbursed the Company in full for the identified amounts. The reimbursed amounts totaled approximately \$370,000 since the Company's initial public offering in 2017. Of the total amounts, approximately \$346,000 were attributable to the chief executive officer and approximately \$18,000 were attributable to the chief financial officer.

150. The Company stated that the Audit Committee's evaluation of internal control deficiencies was not yet complete, and management "is likely to conclude that certain internal control deficiencies, *rising to a level of material weakness*, resulting in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures not being effective. In the course of the continuing review, management may identify additional deficiencies that rise to a level of a material weakness." Indeed, ProPetro later admitted that there were additional improper or undisclosed transactions with Redman and Smith that forced it to retroactively revise its reported compensation figures.

151. Based on the investigation and its then findings to-date, the Company disclosed that it would be implementing certain "immediate improvement measures to address areas identified to date in the review." These measures included "enhancing disclosure controls through the formation of a disclosure committee and the appointment of a Chief Disclosure Officer," and

“revising and expanding key Company policies and procedures to enhance the Company’s control environment, including with respect to transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest.” The Company stated further that as the review moved forward, the Board “expects to adopt a formal remediation plan to address internal control and disclosure control deficiencies identified in the review, including with respect to any material weakness that may be identified in the Form 10-Q.”

152. Finally, given the ongoing nature of the Audit Committee’s investigation, ProPetro disclosed that it planned to file a Form 12b-25 Notification of Late Filing with the SEC regarding its second quarter 2019 Form 10-Q. ProPetro stated that “expects to file the Form 10-Q as soon as possible following the completion of the review, subject to any definitive conclusions of the review that would cause further delay.”

153. This disclosure shook investors’ faith in Defendants’ representations that ProPetro maintained adequate internal and disclosure controls and that it had either prevented or detected and disclosed all material related-party transactions, particularly given the Company’s acknowledgement that the improper reimbursements to Smith and Redman occurred “since [ProPetro’s] initial public offering in 2017.” Accordingly, in response to ProPetro’s disclosure, shares of ProPetro common stock *fell 26%*, from \$17.34 on August 8, 2019 to \$12.75 on August 9, 2019, on extremely heavy trading volume of nearly 10 million shares, *erasing over \$460 million of shareholder value in a single day*.

154. Analysts immediately linked ProPetro’s disclosure to the stock price drop, commenting that ProPetro left investors unsure of the depth of Defendants’ wrongdoing and self-dealing. For example, following ProPetro’s disclosure on August 8, 2019, Jefferies reported on August 8, 2019 that “[g]overnance questions likely drive shares significantly lower[.]”

155. Analysts also commented on the opaque nature of ProPetro's disclosure, specifically the lack of details surrounding the origin and progression of the Investigation. For example, JPMorgan reported on August 8, 2019 that "[t]he origins of the investigation (surrounding disclosures of the DuraStim agreements) are still a fairly shrouded mystery to us, and we think investors will have to wait until the eventual conference call to better understand the circumstances."

156. Negative analyst commentary continued the next day, August 9, 2019, with Stephens reporting that ProPetro "stock will be weak today, as the Company . . . announced the delaying of the earnings call and 10Q, pending a review of the Board's audit committee, which initially focused on disclosure of agreements for DuraStim fleets, and later expanded to expense reimbursements and related party transactions/potential conflicts of interest." Wolfe Research similarly reported that "market focus will be on the extenuating circumstances around CEO and CFO conduct and the Audit Committee's findings of 'incorrectly recorded' expense items. **Depending on Audit Committee findings and subsequent disclosure, potential CEO/CFO misconduct could not only negatively impact PUMP's relationships with existing customers (currently rooted with the CEO), but could also reverberate across a NAM [North American] OFS [oilfield services] sector that is already perceived to be structurally impaired.**"

(emphasis in original).

157. On August 11, 2019, Wells Fargo commented on the lingering ambiguity surrounding the Investigation, reporting that "we have limited insight into the audit committee review and potential board actions, and acknowledge significant potential downside to our estimates depending on how the review unfolds." The report further attributed the pressure on ProPetro's stock price to the announcement of the Investigation: "PUMP's disclosure on Thursday

(8/8/19) of an audit committee’s review of its disclosures of agreements with AF Global, its related party transaction disclosures (no failures identified), and its expense reimbursement practices that found \$370K of incorrectly reimbursed expenses by PUMP’s CEO and CFO (since reimbursed to the Company) drove significant underperformance in the shares Friday[.]”

158. The same Wells Fargo report emphasized the risk to the Company if Redman were implicated in the Audit Committee Investigation: “We view CEO Dale Redman as a critical part of PUMP’s success and future prospects (PUMP benefits from atypically strong customer relationships, in [our] view), and based on limited disclosures it is difficult to handicap the extent of the ‘key person’ risk that currently exists.”

159. On August 12, 2019, J.P. Morgan reported that because the Audit Committee Investigation was ongoing, there was

risk of further disclosures or potentially negative ramifications. Consistent investor feedback indicates that potential loss of CEO Dale Redman is the one that engenders the most concern given PUMP’s customer relationship-heavy strategy and his central role in cultivating them. For now, ProPetro is adamant there is nothing revealed thus far that suggests cause for such concerns, but we expect the overhang to persist until the process is completed.

b. August 30, 2019—ProPetro’s General Counsel Announces His Resignation in the Wake of the Audit Committee Investigation

160. After market close on August 30, 2019, only two weeks after it disclosed the Audit Committee Investigation, ProPetro announced that its General Counsel and Corporate Secretary Mark Howell was resigning from his position effective September 29, 2019.

161. In response to Howell’s resignation, the price of ProPetro common stock fell 9.2%, from \$10.65 on August 30, 2019 to \$9.67 on September 3, 2019, wiping out approximately \$100 million in ProPetro’s market capitalization.

162. Analysts immediately tied Howell’s resignation to the Audit Committee Investigation. For example, on September 2, 2019, Alta Corp. Capital reported that “the Company

is currently going through an internal review and audit, and in our view, this resignation should be considered in that context.”

163. Simmons Energy similarly reported on September 3, 2019 that Howell’s resignation “adds even more uncertainty and questions to a situation which is seemingly more complex than originally envisioned. Therefore, the appropriate action on our part is to move to the sidelines, thus we downgrade PUMP to Neutral. . . . The GC’s departure is complicated, in our view, thus until the dust settles with the investigation, it’s hard to advocate buying the stock even despite healthy upside to our new price target.”

c. October 9, 2019—CAO Denholm Resigns

164. After market close on October 9, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC announcing that it had substantially completed its factfinding for the Audit Committee Investigation, but that it was “continuing to review one or more related party transactions [that] involve real estate transactions and do not involve any of the Company’s current or former customers or vendors.”

165. The Form 8-K further confirmed what had been previously disclosed in the August 8, 2019 disclosures, that the Investigation “*identified a number of internal control deficiencies. As a result of these deficiencies, the Company’s management is likely to conclude that there were one or more material weaknesses that resulted in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures not being effective as of a prior date.*”

166. The Company disclosed that while factfinding was purportedly substantially complete, ProPetro still was not prepared to file its second quarter Form 10-Q (which was already two months late) because additional time was required for the Company’s management to certify the accuracy of the financial information and the effectiveness of ProPetro’s disclosure controls

and procedures. ProPetro would also need additional time “to evaluate the impact of any identified material weaknesses on the Company’s prior filings. The Company’s conclusions regarding any material weaknesses could result in a requirement to amend prior SEC filings.” The Company gave no anticipated timeline for filing its Form 10-Q.

167. In addition to these updates concerning the Audit Committee Investigation, as part of its “Remediation and Improvement Plan . . . to address the internal and disclosure control deficiencies” identified in the Investigation, the Company announced certain management changes.

168. First, the Company appointed Phillip A. Gobe, who had joined the Board and replaced Armour as Chairman just three months prior, as the Company’s Executive Chairman and principal executive officer, meaning that he would thereafter be responsible for certifying ProPetro’s annual and quarterly reports and for overseeing the remediation and improvement plan. Second, the Company announced that while CEO Redman would no longer serve as ProPetro’s “principal executive officer,” he would nonetheless retain his role as CEO and “be primarily responsible for managing the Company’s day-to-day operations and pursuing business initiatives[.]” Third, Defendant Smith was reassigned from CFO to the newly created role of Chief Administrative Officer, and an interim CFO, Darin G. Holderness, was appointed. Defendants Redman and Smith retained their management posts even though they had received hundreds of thousands of dollars of improper expenses reimbursements from the Company. Fourth, the Company announced the resignation of Defendant Denholm, ProPetro’s Chief Accounting Officer.

169. Denholm’s separation agreement, which was attached to the Company’s Form 8-K, stated without further explanation that Denholm had “notified the Company of transactions involving Clarabby Development, LLC, Clarabby Holdings, LLC, Conquistador Capital, LLC and

Dahlia Development, LLC, Denholm, and Adam Cunyus,” which the separation agreement defined as the “Clarabby Transactions.” Notably, despite the Company’s representation that it had substantially completed all factfinding related to the Investigation, Denholm’s separation agreement provided that Denholm would “assist the Company with respect to its investigation of the Clarabby Transactions.” As had become a pattern regarding the Investigation, the October 9, 2019 disclosures provided no additional information or detail concerning these transactions.

170. The Form 8-K revealed that the Audit Committee had previously retained the Brown Rudnick LLP law firm to assist in its conduct of the Investigation, and that the new Chief Financial Officer, Darin Holderness, had also been previously working on that Investigation.

171. The Company also appointed a Chief Disclosure Officer, formed a Disclosure Committee, and adopted “enhanced documentation and revis[ed] key accounting policies and procedures with an emphasis on transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest and travel and entertainment and expense reimbursement.”

172. Analysts remained skeptical of the ongoing Investigation and the Company’s update, with Barclays reporting on October 10, 2019:

Coming well past the 30-day timeline given when the company announced its audit committee was performing a review and the subsequently delayed 10Q filing with the SEC, the results of the review were somewhat anti-climactic with a few management changes, but CEO Dale Redman remaining with the Company. Considering the Company has been radio silent the past 2 months, the results of the review weren’t particularly enlightening regarding the details of the inquiry and likely comes up short in terms of placating all of the investor concerns. While much of the Street has focused on related party transactions and expense reimbursements, *we believe the heart of the issue related to internal control systems that were inadequate to meet the company’s torrid pace of growth over the past 24 months.*

173. That same day, Credit Suisse reported that, while ProPetro’s October 9, 2019 disclosure was a “key first step to get investors comfortable with the story again[,] . . . *there is wood to chop on governance to make investors fully comfortable again. Key items: (1) filing the*

2Q 10-Q, (2) define & remediate material weaknesses, and (3) close internal review without incremental issues.”

d. October 18, 2019—the Market Learns of the SEC Investigation

174. On October 18, 2019, Reuters reported that SEC had commenced an investigation of ProPetro’s internal financial controls, disclosures, and financial reporting.

175. News of the SEC investigation raised serious doubts regarding Defendants’ earlier assurances that there was nothing significant to uncover concerning ProPetro management, and caused ProPetro’s share price to decline by 8.1%, erasing another \$70 million in ProPetro’s market capitalization.

176. Analysts immediately tied ProPetro’s stock price decline to news of the SEC investigation. For example, Alta Corp. Capital reported on October 20, 2019 that “PUMP closed down 8.1% on Friday after press reports suggested that the SEC was investigating the Company on its financial disclosures. The management team has not contradicted the news so far despite the strong market reaction on Friday.” The same report also concluded that ProPetro’s “20% under-performance versus the peer group is likely the result of disclosures regarding internal control weaknesses and press reports suggesting that the SEC is investigating the Company.”

177. On October 21, 2019, Stephens reported that on Friday, October 18, 2019, “Reuters circulated rumors (unconfirmed by the Company) of an SEC investigation into PUMP’s financial disclosures, sparking an ~8% sell-off. In our opinion, this uncertainty adds to the cloud of sentiment surrounding PUMP that is unlikely to fully lift until all filings are up to date, the internal review is finalized, and the extent of any potential SEC investigation is clarified.”

178. J.P. Morgan similarly reported a week later, on October 28, 2019, that “[d]espite the benign update to the company’s internal review, the stock remains heavily pressured by investor concerns over potential new negative disclosures, particularly following the report of an

SEC probe.” Alta Corp. Capital reported on October 31, 2019 that “the overhang from the potential of an SEC investigation may stay with PUMP until it is fully resolved.”

e. October 31, 2019—Additional Details Regarding Denholm’s Related Party Transactions Emerge

179. In the midst of uncertainty surrounding the Audit Committee Investigation, on October 31, 2019, Culper Research issued an analyst report (the “Culper Report”) detailing several entities founded or controlled by the Individual Defendants and suggesting that, contrary to what the Company’s disclosures suggested, governance issues at ProPetro were far from “contained.”

180. Specifically, the Culper Report provided, for the first time, details regarding several undisclosed companies that appeared, based on public information, to be either founded or controlled by Defendants and affiliated with the oil and gas industry. The report suggested that there was more to disclose than the Investigation ostensibly uncovered, and that investors should be wary of the Company’s representations that, apart from a potential real estate transaction, there was nothing further to disclose.

181. Importantly, regarding these real estate transactions, the Culper Report pointed out that, although the Company claimed to have substantially completed its factfinding related to the Investigation, it was still investigating transactions involving Clarabby Development, LLC, of which Defendant Denholm was a founding and controlling member. According to the Culper Report—and confirmed by the Company just two weeks later—Clarabby Development sold ProPetro at least two properties in 2018. Defendants never previously disclosed these transactions.

182. The Culper Report also questioned whether the Investigation would produce meaningful, honest results given that management itself took part in conducting the Investigation, and because at least one member of the Audit Committee—Alan Douglas—was far from disinterested given that he was Defendant Redman’s longtime friend and personal accountant. The

Culper Report observed that Douglas himself was the signatory for several third-party entities that were either founded or managed by ProPetro executives and/or directors, including Defendants.

183. The Culper Report revealed to investors that the propriety and credibility of the Investigation itself could not be trusted and raised questions as to the completeness of ProPetro's previous disclosures concerning its related party transactions and internal controls. It cautioned investors that the Investigation was unlikely to produce meaningful results.

184. In response to the Culper Research report, ProPetro shares dropped 9.36% on heavy trading volume of 4.3 million shares, further erasing another \$80 million in ProPetro shareholder value.

185. Analysts and news outlets immediately commented on the Culper Report, Seeking Alpha reporting on October 31, 2019, for example, that ProPetro shares "plunged more than 9% in today's trade after short seller Culper Research issued a negative report questioning business dealings among its executives and board members, and criticizing an internal audit into disclosures and related-party transactions as a "farce."

186. Reuters similarly reported the same day that ProPetro "shares fell as much as 10% on Thursday after investment researcher Culper Research released a report outlining business dealings among its executives and board members, and criticized an internal audit into disclosures and related-party transactions as a 'farce.'" Bloomberg reported the same day that ProPetro's shares fell following the Culper Report's conclusion that ProPetro shares were "ultimately worthless."

187. Confirming the revelations in the Culper Report, and despite previously disclosing that it had substantially completed its fact finding for the Investigation, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC on November 13, 2019 disclosing that its audit committee had identified "one related

party transaction that was not previously disclosed.” The Form 8-K disclosed that the transaction involved ProPetro’s former Chief Accounting Officer, Defendant Denholm. Specifically, according to the Form 8-K, during 2018

(i) (“Entity A”) that is 50% owned by the Company’s former Chief Accounting Officer (the “Former CAO”) and 50% by the Former CAO’s business partner (who is not affiliated with the company) loaned approximately \$770,000, and (ii) an entity that is owned 100% by the Former CAO (“Entity B”) loaned approximately \$57,000 to another entity that is owned 100% by the former CAO’s business partner (“Entity C”).

188. The 8-K also stated that “[t]he loaned funds were used by Entity C during 2018 to pay for a portion of the acquisition, development, and construction costs associated with an iron testing facility and a portion of the acquisition and development costs associated with a maintenance facility that were sold or leased to the Company.” According to the Company, “[t]he approximately \$827,000 of funds loaned by Entity A and Entity B to Entity C were repaid in full by Entity C, without interest.”

189. The Form 8-K stated that during 2019,

Entity A provided approximately \$500,000 of funds to Entity C, which funds the Company understands were used during 2019 to pay for a portion of the development and construction costs associated with the iron testing facility. The Company purchased the iron testing facility from Entity C, reimbursed Entity C for certain development costs associated with the maintenance facility, and leased a property adjacent to the iron testing facility and the maintenance facility property from Entity C. In total, the Company has paid approximately \$3,600,000 to Entity C, which includes \$2,300,000 associated with the iron testing facility[.]

190. The Company further claimed that it had not identified any items that would require restatement of its previously reported financials, but that the Investigation did identify several internal control deficiencies and concluded that there were several material weaknesses that resulted in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls not being effective as of a prior date. Specifically, the Company reported that, while “management continues to evaluate the impacts of the identified control deficiencies, management has concluded

that at least one of these material weaknesses existed as of December 31, 2018.” Given these findings, the Company concluded that “[t]hese determinations affect the conclusions regarding effectiveness previously expressed by the Company’s management in . . . the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 . . . and . . . in the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019[.]” The Company further concluded that *“investors should no longer rely on management’s report on internal control over financial reporting or the internal control over financial reporting opinion of the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm included in the 2018 Annual Report.”*

191. Despite its prior representation that the Investigation was nearly complete, ProPetro disclosed that it “expects that management and its independent registered public accounting firm may need to perform additional procedures with respect to historical periods prior to the Company making any amended, delinquent or future SEC filings.”

192. Further, the Company, previously silent on the fact of the SEC investigation reported in October by Reuters, confirmed the investigation, and specifically that it received a letter from the SEC on October 24, 2019 regarding an SEC investigation related to the Company’s August 8, 2019 disclosure.

193. While the Company’s November 13, 2019 update did not provide new information to investors, analysts acknowledged the continued overhang on ProPetro stock from the Investigation. Alta Corp. Capital reported on November 13, 2019, for example, that “the identification of a new related-party transaction with respect to the Company’s former CAO means that until the Company files an SEC document stating that it has discovered all weaknesses, there are always risks around the discovery of additional items.”

f. March 16, 2020—ProPetro Discloses Redman’s Resignation, Smith Steps Down, and ProPetro Discloses Additional Violations

194. The Company stayed silent for several months following its disclosures regarding the Audit Committee Investigation, leaving investors to question the severity of the Committee’s additional findings. In the midst of this uncertainty, on March 16, 2020, before the market opened, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC reporting that Defendant Redman was resigning from his position as CEO and member of the ProPetro Board, effective immediately.

195. In connection with Redman’s departure from the Company, he forfeited a significant amount of compensation that he was otherwise entitled to, included unvested stock options. Specifically, Redman was denied almost 90,000 unvested stock options; over 64,000 unvested restricted stock units; and up to nearly 145,000 performance share units previously granted to Redman pursuant to ProPetro’s Equity Incentive Plan. And, these numbers are exclusive of any additional stock options or units that Redman was granted during 2019 that were unvested at the time of his departure and that he was thus also denied in connection with his resignation. Redman’s forfeiture of compensation that was once worth several million dollars indicates that his “resignation” was provided under exceptional circumstances. This forfeiture coincided with the Company’s finding that Redman had violated several of ProPetro’s policies and otherwise engaged in “inappropriate” conduct.

196. The same Form 8-K disclosed that not only was Redman leaving ProPetro, but that Defendant Smith was being demoted from Chief Administrative Officer and would no longer serve as an executive officer of the Company, rather as a “Special Advisor to the Chief Executive Officer,” Phillip Gobe. In connection with Smith’s demotion, the Form 8-K provided that Smith would no longer receive future awards under the Incentive Plan and would no longer be eligible to receive annual cash bonuses under the Bonus Plan, including for 2019.

197. In addition to Redman's departure and Smith's demotion, the Form 8-K reported that in connection with preparing the Company's delinquent SEC filings as a result of the Audit Committee Investigation, ProPetro uncovered that Redman, on at least two occasions and in violation of the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct, Insider Trading Compliance Policy, several underwriting agreements, and the shareholders' agreement effective in January 2017, entered into pledge agreements covering, at times, *all* of Redman's ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans. Specifically, Redman pledged his ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans in January 2017 and July 2018, which were used to purchase two multi-million-dollar properties. The Form 8-K reported that Redman, in addition to the pledges, "engaged in other inappropriate conduct in connection with these personal loans."

198. Redman failed to disclose either of these illicit transactions to the Company, and ProPetro's deficient internal and disclosure controls failed to detect them for purposes of disclosure to investors. As a result, ProPetro failed to appropriately disclose either the 2017 Pledge or the 2018 Pledge in its SEC filings that included management share ownership.

199. In response to the disclosures in the Form 8-K, ProPetro shares dropped 33.5% on heavy trading volume of 10.8 million shares, further erasing another \$126 million in ProPetro shareholder value.

200. Analysts and news outlets immediately commented on these disclosures. For example, on March 16, Reuters reported that ProPetro "ousted [CEO Redman], and said he violated its inside trading policies over shares pledged for personal loans." In response to this disclosure, the article reported that "[t]he company admitted it issued inaccurate information to investors on Redman's stock holdings." Reuters called this "shakeup" the "latest in a series of top

departures since last year when the company disclosed it had issued inaccurate information about an equipment contract and was reviewing accounting controls and public disclosures.

201. Another Reuters article from the same day reported that ProPetro's "top boss Dale Redman has resigned, less than a month after a board audit found 'multiple material' weaknesses in the financials of the U.S. oilfield services provider," and further that "[a]lthough its internal committee has wrapped up fact-finding associated with its audit, the company is still the subject to an investigation by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission[.]"

202. Analysts similarly commented on the Company's disclosures, Stephens, for example, issuing a report on March 16 downgrading ProPetro stock "after the Company announced major changes at the executive level including the resignation of Dale Redman as CEO. . . . While Mr. Gobe appears well qualified, and other key players will remain at the Company . . . , we believe Mr. Redman's leadership was a key factor for many investors and customers. We are placing our price target and estimates under review. In the meantime, we expect shares to remain under significant pressure." The Stephens report went on to comment that "we would expect pressure vis-à-vis [ProPetro's] peer group, where on a relative basis the Company faces heightened uncertainty not only for the market but also at a leadership level, which could potentially have negative impacts on customer relationships."

203. Market commentary continued in the days that followed, and news outlets commented on the many conflicts of interest laced through ProPetro's business, particularly because of Redman. For example, on March 19, 2020, Reuters published a subsequent article detailing not only Redman's improper stock pledges that were hidden from investors and used as collateral for personal loans to buy ranches, but also reviewing Redman's history of entangling his personal business interests with those of ProPetro via several related-party transactions that proved

lucrative to Redman, as well as ProPetro's practice of employing executives' family members and paying them high salaries. The article explained, for example, that Redman netted \$300,000 in royalties from ProPetro's purchase of \$10 million of sand from Covia, which mined its sand from land owned by Redman's company, Red Hogg LLC. Reuters pointed out that Alan Douglas was part of the audit committee that approved the Covia deal. Reuters also reported that Redman rented out his private jet to ProPetro for business trips, resulting in \$400,000 of profit to Redman in 2018 and more than \$450,000 in the prior two years. According to Reuters, "corporate governance experts called the practice problematic because it raised questions about whether the company had paid market rates."

12. After the Class Period, ProPetro Confirms the Existence of Severe Internal Control Deficiencies

204. On June 22, 2020, the Company finally filed its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 with the SEC. After several months, ProPetro's 2019 Form 10-K detailed the final results of the Audit Committee Investigation, which included admissions confirming what was disclosed by the Company beginning on August 8, 2019: that the Company lacked virtually all internal controls, and that this fundamental failure was directly attributable to the Company's management that was in place during the Class Period, including the Individual Defendants. The 2019 Form 10-K made clear that because of the material weaknesses in ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls, certain related party transactions, improper expense reimbursements and other perquisites, and Redman's share pledges, were authorized, executed, and concealed from investors.

205. ProPetro's 2019 Form 10-K identified several material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting and detailed the Company's conclusion that, as such, (i) its disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2018 and

2019, and March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2019, and (ii) its internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2018 or 2019. Given the severity of these material weaknesses, they still were not remediated at the time ProPetro filed its 2019 Form 10-K. Instead, Defendants warned investors that they “have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and may identify additional material weaknesses in the future . . . which may result in misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations.”

206. **First**, the Company confirmed “material weaknesses” in the “principles associated with the control environment component of the COSO Framework,” which requires that:

(i) the organization demonstrates a commitment to integrity and ethical values, (ii) the board of directors demonstrates independence from management and exercises oversight of the development and performance of internal control, (iii) management establishes, with board oversight, structures, reporting lines, and appropriate authorities and responsibilities in pursuit of objectives, (iv) the organization demonstrates a commitment to attract, develop, and retain competent individuals in alignment with objectives, and (v) the organization holds individuals accountable for their internal control related responsibilities in the pursuit of objectives.

207. In connection with the Company’s “control environment” as defined by the COSO Framework, ProPetro admitted that its “senior management did not establish and promote a control environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire Company.” ProPetro’s ***“failure to maintain appropriate tone at the top had a pervasive impact, and as such, resulted in a risk that could have impacted virtually all financial statement account balances and disclosures.”***

208. Importantly, the Company concluded further that its management “did not sufficiently promote, monitor or enforce adherence to its Code of Conduct and Ethics,” and that there was “a general lack of focus on promoting a culture of compliance within the Company.” This “poor tone at the top” resulted in:

(i) certain whistleblower allegations were not properly investigated and elevated to the [Audit Committee], (ii) the lack of an employee expense review and approval policy, (iii) two instances of non-compliance with the Company's Insider Trading Policy, and (iv) instances of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethics policies.

According to the Company, the material weaknesses in ProPetro's control environment contributed to material weaknesses in additional components of the COSO Framework.

209. **Second**, the Company identified "material weaknesses" in the "principles associated with the information and communication component of the COSO Framework," which component includes: "(i) the organization internally communicates information, including objectives and responsibilities for internal control, necessary to support the functioning of internal control, and (ii) the organization communicates with external parties regarding matters affecting the functioning of internal control." The Company described that "miscommunication between management and the Board regarding the conditionality of certain contracts that resulted in the non-disclosure of such contract commitments and the impact of such commitments on [ProPetro's] future liquidity" contributed to the material weaknesses in the "information and communication" component of the COSO Framework.

210. **Third**, the ProPetro's "material weaknesses" also affected the "principles associated with the control activities component of the COSO framework," which include those concerning whether: "(i) the organization selects and develops control activities that contribute to the mitigation of risks to the achievement of objectives to acceptable levels and (ii) the organization deploys control activities through policies that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action."

211. **Fourth**, exacerbated by the above material weaknesses, the Company "did not maintain controls designed to sufficiently identify, evaluate, and disclose related party

transactions. As a result, two related party transactions were entered into that were not identified by the Company's controls and given consideration of appropriate disclosure."

212. The Company's opaque disclosures, however, appear to identify at least *three* related party transactions that were improperly hidden from investors at the time: (1) the multi-million-dollar deals with "Entity C," which enriched Defendant Denholm (*see* ¶187-88, *supra*);³ (2) the Company's provision of its own employees to operate transportation equipment for an entity in which a former executive officer had an equity interest, which the executive officer was compelled to reimburse ProPetro for in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$50,000 for 2017 and 2018, respectively; and (3) transactions worth over \$55 million with PT Petroleum.

213. ProPetro's 2019 Form 10-K also provided detail concerning related party transactions involving Armour's company, PT Petroleum. Throughout the Class Period, ProPetro's SEC filings and website acknowledged that Armour had been president of PT Petroleum for years. ProPetro's proxy statement issued on April 23, 2019 stated that "Mr. Armour has served as president of PT Petroleum LLC in Midland, Texas since 2013," and as recently as April 13, 2020, ProPetro's website stated that Armour was "currently" president of PT Petroleum. Nevertheless, the Company omitted that it was doing tens of millions of dollars of business with

³ These appear to be described again in the Company's 2019 Form 10-K, filed on June 22, 2020, which says:

Subsequent to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, we identified the following related party transaction. In 2018, the Company entered into a construction and purchase agreement for a maintenance facility for our pressure pumping operations with a developer. The developer was an equal partner with a former executive officer of the Company in a separate legal entity. The entity the former executive officer was associated with provided funding to the developer related to the construction of the maintenance facility. The construction and purchase cost of \$2.3 million was paid to the developer during the year ended December 31, 2018.

While this amount (\$2.3 million) matches the amount the Company admitted it paid to "Entity C" with respect to an iron ore testing facility, it does *not* match the *total* \$3.6 million ProPetro said it paid to that entity. The haziness of ProPetro's disclosures thus suggests these could be totally separate related-party transactions, in which case Defendant's violations were even more significant than ProPetro has conceded.

PT Petroleum. ProPetro disclosed in its 2019 Form 10-K that, during 2017 and 2018, “the Company provided services to PT Petroleum, LLC, an entity in which a director was an officer, of approximately \$16.7 million and \$39.0 million, respectively.”

214. ProPetro also provided detail in its 2019 Form 10-K regarding payments to its top executives, including Defendants Redman and Smith. While on August 8, 2019, ProPetro first admitted to investors that it had paid Defendants Redman and Smith \$370,000 for personal expenses, which Redman and Smith ultimately repaid, the Company filed revised compensation figures for 2017 and 2018 reflecting additional personal expenses that it paid and for which it was *not* reimbursed. The Company filed new financial information reflecting that “[t]he ‘All Other Compensation’ amounts for 2017 have been increased for Mr. Redman from \$10,800 to \$153,370 and for Mr. Smith from \$10,800 to \$20,101.” The Company also revised the “All Other Compensation” amounts for 2018 “for Mr. Redman from \$19,248 to \$304,863, for Mr. Smith from \$16,887 to \$22,732, and for Mr. Sledge from \$16,887 to \$17,887.” Thus, Redman and Smith’s reported compensation for just two years was revised upwards by over \$440,000. Redman and Smith “were not asked to, and did not, reimburse the Company” for numerous perquisites including, for Mr. Redman, “sporting and event ticket purchases, charitable donations made on [his] behalf . . . , . . . [and] the cost of the pilots provided by the Company for Mr. Redman’s personal use of his plane.” The Company stated that it “included additional disclosures” in order “to rectify this oversight in the prior disclosures.”

215. Deloitte, ProPetro’s outside audit firm, issued an adverse opinion on ProPetro’s internal control over financial reporting in its “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in ProPetro’s 2019 Form 10-K. Based on the criteria in the COSO Framework,

Deloitte concluded that ProPetro did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019.

216. As a result, given ProPetro's "lack of effective controls related to the identification and approval of transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest, including the material weaknesses discussed in *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*," Deloitte identified "related-party transactions as a critical audit matter." Deloitte found that "[t]he heightened risk that related-party transactions were not timely identified and properly disclosed by the Company in the financial statements required us to exercise significant auditor judgment when performing audit procedures on related-party transactions."

217. To correct its pervasive material weaknesses that resulted in undisclosed related party and other illicit transactions, which were first disclosed beginning in August 2019, the Company disclosed that it was implementing an extensive remediation program, where it:

- Appointed new executive officers with extensive public company experience to improve the tone at the top, communication with the Board and compliance with policies within the Company.
- Enhanced certain of the Company's policies, including the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Expense Reimbursement, Travel and Entertainment, and Delegation of Responsibilities and Authority. Additionally, the Company enhanced or implemented control activities to monitor compliance with such policies.
- Designed and implemented control activities related to the identification of, approval of, and disclosure of related party transactions.
- Designed and implemented control activities related to the identification of and approval of potential conflicts of interest.
- Designed and implemented controls activities related to the evaluation of whistleblower allegations.
- Formed a disclosure committee and appointed a Chief Disclosure Officer to provide improved corporate governance related to disclosure the Company provides to the public and other external parties.

218. Analysts expressed relief that the Company had been able to explain its internal control deficiencies but noted that the SEC investigation remained ongoing and its outcome was unpredictable.

219. ProPetro did not become current on its SEC filings until July 2, 2020, when it filed its First Quarter 2020 Form 10-Q just days before its NYSE deadline—which the NYSE had extended to July 15, 2020—would have expired, which would have led to the delisting of ProPetro’s common stock from that exchange.

B. Additional Allegations of Scienter

220. As set forth above and summarized further below, numerous facts demonstrate that Defendants knowingly or recklessly misled investors about the state of ProPetro’s internal and disclosure controls and related party transactions. These allegations pertain solely to Plaintiffs’ Exchange Act claims.

221. *ProPetro Has Admitted That Its Ousted Management Team, Which Included Defendants Redman and Smith, Created a Poor Tone at the Top.* As alleged above, the Company has conceded that “there was a general lack of focus on promoting a culture of compliance within the Company,” that “poor tone at the top” resulted in a swath of internal and disclosure control violations, and that the “*failure to maintain an appropriate tone at the top had a pervasive impact, resulting in a risk that could have impacted virtually all financial statement account balances and disclosures.*” By failing both to adhere to and to enforce the Company’s policies, Redman, Denholm and Smith, among other top-level management, not only knew about the fraud that was occurring within the Company, but they were also primary actors in that fraud, and as described above, were the principal beneficiaries of ProPetro’s inadequate control environment. The culture of noncompliance that they created permitted Redman to pledge his ProPetro stock in violation of

company policy; permitted Redman and Smith to charge \$370,000 to the Company in inappropriate expenses; and permitted Denholm to engage in millions of dollars-worth of related-party transactions and work a second job at PBEX. Further, as the chief architects of the culture of noncompliance, the Company's prior executive management team certainly knew that statements they were making about maintaining effective internal controls, about adhering to the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy and Code of Ethics and Conduct, and about monitoring conflicts of interest were patently false.

222. *Defendant Redman Pledged ProPetro Shares as Collateral for Over \$30 Million in Personal Loans, in Violation of Various Company Policies.* As detailed above, Defendants have admitted that Redman pledged his ownership in ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans to purchase ranches in 2017 and 2018. These pledges violated the shareholders' agreement that Redman was a party to at the time he made the 2017 Pledge, ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy, the IPO Lock-Up Agreement, and the disclosures in the 2017 and 2018 Secondary Offerings. Specifically, prior to ProPetro's Initial Public Offering in March 2017, Redman pledged all of the ProPetro shares he then owned as collateral for a personal loan used to purchase a ranch for \$10.4 million. In 2018, Redman pledged at least an additional 230,000 shares as collateral for another personal loan of \$24.8 million to purchase a second ranch. These pledges were in direct violation of ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct—which Redman certified he was in compliance with—as well as the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy and the lock-up agreement that Redman executed in connection with ProPetro's IPO. Given that Redman certified his compliance with ProPetro's Code, which detailed the Company's policy against conflicts of interest and process for resolving potential conflicts, he was aware that these pledges were in violation of such policy. Redman also repeatedly certified

the adequacy of ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls throughout the Class Period, which controls he actively flouted by engaging in and concealing his share pledges. That Redman benefited from ProPetro's lack of controls by engaging in transactions those same controls were designed to either prevent or ensure disclosure of, supports a strong inference of scienter.

223. *Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour Violated Company Policy by Engaging in Improper Transactions From Which They Personally Benefitted.* Defendants have admitted, and it is undisputed, that Redman and Smith received compensation of \$346,000, and \$18,000, respectively, that reflected improper payments for personal expenses that violated the Company's compensation policies, and were not detected by either ProPetro's internal controls or disclosure controls. The Company's August 8, 2019 Form 8-K indicates that the reported transactions are only those that occurred "since" ProPetro's IPO. These transactions constitute knowing violations of these policies, evidencing Redman's scienter. Defendants have also admitted that Denholm similarly orchestrated improper transactions worth \$3.6 million between ProPetro and entities he owned, controlled and financed, and that Defendants engaged in over \$55 million in improper transactions between PT Petroleum—an entity Armour controlled—and ProPetro. Denholm's and Armour's transactions violated ProPetro's policies and were not detected or disclosed pursuant to the Company's internal and disclosure controls, which Denholm and Armour (among other people) were personally responsible for overseeing. Given Denholm, Armour, Smith and Redman's publicly stated knowledge of the Company's related-party transaction policies and controls as reflected in the certifications and SEC filings they signed disclosing and describing those policies and controls, their violations of those policies were intentional. Having knowingly violated the Company's policies and circumvented the controls meant to detect these transactions, Defendants were motivated to and did knowingly make the false

and misleading statements to investors detailed below, which, *inter alia*, misrepresented the transaction policies and controls that they circumvented.

224. ***Defendants Redman and Smith Were Personally Responsible for Certifying That ProPetro's Internal and Disclosure Controls Were Adequate.*** As noted above, since the Company's IPO, Redman and Smith personally engaged in improper transactions totaling approximately \$370,000, whereby Company assets were transferred to them, when instead these transactions should have been prevented and detected by the Company's internal controls. If "adequate," ProPetro's disclosure controls should have ensured that those transactions were publicly and timely disclosed, which they were not. Defendants Redman and Smith repeatedly represented and certified that they evaluated ProPetro's internal controls throughout the Class Period, and that such controls were "adequate" and "effective." Defendants also represented and certified in ProPetro's Class Period quarterly and annual filings that ProPetro's disclosure controls were also adequate. Defendants have now admitted that ProPetro's internal controls were deficient, and suffered from several material weaknesses during the Class Period. The Company has made clear that its prior management team bears responsibility for Defendants' false statements regarding ProPetro's internal control over financial reporting, stating:

Previously, based upon th[e] evaluation by our *former* Principal Executive Officer [Redman] and Principal Financial Officer [Smith], we determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018. However, . . . management, with the participation of our *current* Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, determined that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

225. Smith and Redman both circumvented, for their own personal benefit, those disclosure and internal controls. Thus, Smith and Redman's representations and certifications regarding ProPetro's controls reflect either their actual knowledge of the internal and disclosures controls, and the attendant material weaknesses, or, (less plausibly) they indicate that Redman and

Smith made the controls representations and certifications with severe recklessness by failing to gain any understanding or properly informing themselves concerning the true state of affairs. Either scenario amply supports a strong inference of scienter.

226. ***Defendant Denholm Was Charged With Evaluating the Sufficiency of ProPetro's Internal Controls and Related Party Transactions but Was Personally Engaged in Improper, Undisclosed Transactions That Circumvented ProPetro's Controls.*** As ProPetro's Chief Accounting Officer, Defendant Denholm was responsible for ProPetro's accounting functions, including audit preparation, SOX compliance, and both maintaining and monitoring adequate internal and disclosure controls. By the very nature of this role, Denholm was aware of the inadequate state of ProPetro's internal controls throughout the Class Period. Further, as alleged above and as ultimately uncovered by the Audit Committee Investigation, Denholm himself took advantage of the material weaknesses in ProPetro's internal controls by successfully carrying out self-serving related-party transactions during the Class Period valued at approximately \$3.6 million. He nevertheless signed SEC filings representing that the Company maintained adequate controls and disclosed all material related-party transactions. That Denholm was charged with managing ProPetro's accounting and was thus intimately familiar with the Company's internal controls—and the fact that he took advantage of material weaknesses in those same controls while falsely representing their adequacy to investors—supports a strong inference of scienter.

227. ***The ProPetro Board Took Away Redman's and Smith's Responsibility for Certifying ProPetro's SEC Filings.*** As discussed above, following Defendants' disclosure of the Audit Committee Investigation, the ProPetro Board, while allowing Redman to remain CEO for operations purposes and while laterally moving Smith from Chief Financial Officer to Chief Administrative Officer, stripped Redman and Smith of their responsibility for certifying the

adequacy of the financial statements and other disclosures in ProPetro's quarterly and annual SEC filings. Defendants Redman and Smith represented that they designed and evaluated disclosure controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that all material information was disclosed. The Company's decision to replace them for purposes of this certification signals a total lack of faith that they could be trusted to fulfill this role, which establishes a strong inference of their scienter.

228. ***Redman Resigned Following the Discovery of His Share Pledges and Forfeited Significant Compensation.*** As alleged above, on March 16, 2020, ProPetro announced Defendant Redman's resignation, effective as of March 13, 2020. This announcement came as the Company disclosed that the Audit Committee Investigation revealed that Redman improperly pledged his ProPetro shares as collateral for personal loans, among other improper behavior. As noted above, prior to Redman's resignation and also in connection with findings during the Investigation of Redman's improper behavior, the ProPetro Board stripped Redman of his responsibility for reviewing ProPetro's SEC filings and making certifications as to the adequacy of the Company's controls and financial statements. Though he remained ProPetro's CEO until he resigned, he was responsible only for the Company's day-to-day operations. In connection with his resignation, Redman forfeited significant compensation to which he was otherwise entitled, including certain incentive compensation in the form of unvested stock options that would have otherwise vested on an accelerated basis upon his leaving the Company. Redman's resignation, coupled with the Audit Committee's findings concerning Redman's behavior and Redman's foregone compensation create a strong inference of scienter.

229. ***Smith Was Demoted Twice and Was Denied Significant Amounts of Compensation.*** As discussed above, Defendant Smith was demoted twice during the course of the

Audit Committee Investigation. First, following Defendants' disclosure of the Audit Committee Investigation, Smith was demoted from Chief Financial Officer to Chief Administrative Officer and stripped of his responsibility for reviewing and certifying the adequacy of ProPetro's controls and financial statements. Smith was then demoted a second time in March 2020. Specifically, as alleged above, on March 16, 2020, ProPetro announced that Smith was being demoted from Chief Administrative Officer, removed from an executive officer post entirely, and would instead serve as a "special advisor" to ProPetro's new CEO, Phillip Gobe, effective immediately. In connection with these changes, Smith forfeited significant amounts of compensation to which he was otherwise entitled, which further bolsters the inference of scienter. These serial demotions, coupled with Smith's foregone compensation, suggest that there was intentional misconduct at the highest levels of the Company and support a strong inference of scienter.

230. ***ProPetro Made Several Board Changes, Including Replacing Armour as Chairman and Losing Half of its Audit Committee, Immediately Prior to the Announcement of the Audit Committee Investigation.*** Sudden unexplained changes made to the ProPetro Board, including the resignation of two of the four members of the Company's Audit Committee, immediately prior to ProPetro's announcement of the Investigation (being conducted by the Audit Committee) supports a strong inference of scienter. As alleged above, first, on July 11, 2019, just weeks before disclosing the Audit Committee Investigation, ProPetro appointed Phillip Gobe as chairman of ProPetro's Board in place of Spencer Armour. Notably, Armour was, or is, president of PT Petroleum, which did over \$55 million in business with ProPetro during the Class Period, and Armour is listed as a member of certain of ProPetro's undisclosed related entities described above. In addition to Armour's demotion, board member Steven Beal, who had been a member of the Audit Committee, also resigned on July 11, 2019. Then, on August 1, 2019, just a week

before the Company's disclosure of the Audit Committee Investigation and while that Investigation was ongoing, Royce Mitchell, one of the three remaining members of the Audit Committee when the Investigation was initiated, also resigned. Given the nature and findings of the Audit Committee Investigation, these sudden Board changes support a strong inference of scienter.

231. *Howell and Denholm Resigned Following the Disclosure of the Investigation.*

Further supporting a strong inference of scienter is the fact that ProPetro's general counsel resigned following the disclosure of the Audit Committee Investigation. As alleged above, Howell "resigned" from ProPetro just one month following the Company's disclosure. As ProPetro's general counsel, Howell was responsible for, among other things, reviewing and signing the Company's Forms 8-K and proxy statements, and reviewing and authorizing potential related-party transactions. Similarly, Defendant Denholm suddenly resigned "at the request of the Company" following the Audit Committee Investigation. The timing and circumstances of Denholm's and Howell's resignations demonstrate that ProPetro's Board understood that the lapses and failures of ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were profound and originated at the highest levels of the Company.

232. *Denholm Was Employed by PBEX, Which Has Business Relationships With ProPetro, While Serving as the Company's CAO.* Denholm, as CAO, was one of the executives at ProPetro who was principally responsible for the Company's financial disclosures, related-party transaction reviews and disclosures, and its internal and disclosure controls. For a rapidly growing Company such as ProPetro, this was a demanding, full-time job requiring Denholm's full attention and loyalty. In addition to having personally engaged in undisclosed, improper related-party transactions that violated Company policy, Denholm was (unbeknownst to investors)

simultaneously “moonlighting” at PBEX. This arrangement, hidden from investors, further reflects Denholm’s, and ProPetro’s, knowing deception of investors, and extreme recklessness in the application and management of its internal and disclosure controls.

233. ***ProPetro Was Delinquent in Its SEC Filings For Nearly a Year.*** The fact that ProPetro took nearly a year to file its delinquent SEC filings supports a strong inference of scienter. As alleged above, on August 8, 2019, nearly an entire year ago, the Company disclosed that it would be unable to file its Second Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q due to the open-endedness of the Audit Committee Investigation. The Company later disclosed in October 2019 that although factfinding for the Investigation was supposedly “substantially complete,” the Company still was not prepared to file its delinquent quarterly filing, and further, that it would be unable to become current before the end of 2019. Not until June 22, 2020 did the Company begin filing its delinquent quarterly and annual reports: on that day, ProPetro filed its Second Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q, Third Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q, and 2019 Form 10-K, but not its First Quarter 2020 Form 10-Q (which based on past practice would have been filed in early May). On July 2, 2020, ProPetro finally filed its First Quarter 2020 Form 10-Q, remediating its delinquency mere days before the extended NYSE deadline of July 15, 2020 would have expired, leading to the delisting of ProPetro’s common stock. The Company’s long delay in making its required disclosures indicates the seriousness of the underlying conduct and supports a strong inference of scienter.

234. ***Defendant Redman Sold \$5.2 Million in ProPetro Stock, Defendant Smith Sold \$3.1 Million, and Defendant Armour sold \$5.3 Million.*** Defendant Redman sold more than 370,000 shares of ProPetro stock for proceeds of nearly \$5.2 million in the Company’s IPO. Defendant Smith sold over 220,000 shares of ProPetro stock for proceeds of over \$3.1 million in the Company’s IPO. Defendant Armour sold 81,106 shares of ProPetro stock for proceeds of over

\$1.1 million in the Company's IPO, and sold an additional 225,100 shares of ProPetro stock throughout the Class Period, garnering additional proceeds of over \$4.2 million. Redman, Smith, and Armour were thus motivated to make the misleading statements they made in the IPO Offering Documents to ensure they would reap the significant proceeds from those sales at inflated prices, and Armour was similarly motivated to make misleading statements in subsequent SEC filings. ProPetro's IPO sellers benefited from the false statements concerning ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls as described herein. Defendants used these statements to assure investors that ProPetro had a sound approach to doing business and that the IPO documents and later SEC filings contained all material information about the Company that investors needed to make informed decisions. The fact that Defendants Redman, Smith, and Armour all personally benefitted from the impact of these false statements on ProPetro's stock price supports a strong inference of scienter.

C. Defendants' Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions

235. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made numerous materially false and misleading statements and omissions, including those concerning the adequacy of ProPetro's internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and the Company's related-party transactions.

1. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in the Offering Documents

a. Statements and Omissions Concerning Redman's Improper, Undisclosed Share Pledges

236. In connection with the Initial Public Offering, Redman and ProPetro made the representation in the IPO Lock-Up Agreement (which was part of the Underwriting Agreement, filed with the IPO Documents) that Redman had not and would not "offer, sell, contract to sell, *pledge*, grant any option to purchase, make any short sale or otherwise transfer or dispose of any

shares of Stock of the Company.” The IPO Lock-Up Agreement further noted that Redman, “for the duration of this Lock-Up Agreement will have good and marketable title to [his] shares, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, and claims whatsoever.”

237. The IPO Offering Documents also represented that “[p]rior to this offering, we, all of our directors and executive officers and holders of substantially all of our common stock will enter into lock-up agreements with respect to their common stock, pursuant to which they are subject to certain resale restrictions for a period of days following the effectiveness date of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.” The IPO Offering Documents stated further that “[w]e, *all of our directors and executive officers* and holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock *will agree not to sell any common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus*, subject to certain exceptions[,]” and further that “[t]he Company and its *officers, directors*, and holders of substantially all of the Company’s common stock have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, *not to dispose of or hedge any of their common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock*[.]”

238. The statements set forth in ¶¶236-37, above, were materially false and misleading because they omitted to disclose that, prior to and continuing until after the IPO, Redman was already in violation of the IPO Lock-Up Agreement. As alleged above, as of January 2017, Redman had *pledged all* of the ProPetro shares he owned as of the IPO as collateral for loans to personally purchase real estate in Texas. As such, Redman knowingly misrepresented and concealed those pledges, which were in direct contravention of the disclosed terms of the IPO Lock-Up Agreement. Redman’s knowing misstatements are also imputed to ProPetro as he controlled the content of such disclosures for the Company. The failure to disclose the existence

of the pledges also constituted an omission of material fact, including by creating the misleading impression to shareholders that Defendant Redman's interest in ProPetro was unencumbered, and that he was in compliance with ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Policy, and that ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were adequate. In addition to the uncontested fact that Redman's undisclosed January 2017 share pledge violated the IPO Lock-Up Agreement, the Company and Redman have also admitted that Redman's undisclosed share pledge violated the Company's Code and Insider Trading Compliance Policy. Specifically, the Company has explained that "Company stock pledged as collateral, including shares held in a margin account, may be sold without the consent of the holder by the lender in a foreclosure or default event, which could lead to inadvertent securities law violations. For this reason, pursuant to our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, we prohibit pledging Company securities as collateral to secure loans." In addition, since Redman's undisclosed 2017 Pledge was undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, Redman also knew that those controls were inadequate, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading.

239. In the 2017 Secondary Offering Documents, Defendants Redman, ProPetro, Armour, and Smith represented that

The Company and its *officers, directors*, certain holders of the Company's common stock and the selling shareholders have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, *not to dispose of or hedge any of their common stock* or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock . . . during the period from the date of this prospectus continuing through the date 90 days after the date of this prospectus, except with the prior written consent of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC.

240. The statements set forth in ¶239 from the 2017 Secondary Offering Documents were materially false and misleading, and omitted to disclose materials facts as prior to and continuing until after the 2017 Secondary Offering, because Redman had *pledged effectively all of*

the ProPetro shares he owned as collateral for loans to personally purchase real estate in Texas. As such, Redman and, by imputation of Redman's knowledge, ProPetro knowingly misrepresented and concealed those pledges, which were in direct contravention of the disclosed terms prohibiting him from "disposing" any such shares for a period of 90 days following the 2017 Secondary Offering. The failure to disclose the existence of the pledges also constituted an omission of material fact, including by creating the misleading impression to shareholders that Defendant Redman's interest in ProPetro was unencumbered, and that he was in compliance with ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Company's Insider Trading Policy, and that ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were adequate. In addition to the uncontested fact that Redman's undisclosed January 2017 share pledge violated the representation above, the Company and Redman have also admitted that Redman's undisclosed share pledge violated the Company's Code and Insider Trading Compliance Policy. Specifically, the Company has explained that "Company stock pledged as collateral, including shares held in a margin account, may be sold without the consent of the holder by the lender in a foreclosure or default event, which could lead to inadvertent securities law violations. For this reason, pursuant to our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, we prohibit pledging Company securities as collateral to secure loans." In addition, since Redman's undisclosed 2017 Pledge was undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, Redman also knew that those controls were inadequate, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading.

241. Defendants Redman, ProPetro, Armour, and Smith made similar false statements to those in ¶239, above, in the 2018 Secondary Offering Documents, which were materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶240.

242. The IPO Offering Documents contained a section entitled “Principal and Selling Shareholders” which included beneficial ownership information for ProPetro executive officers and directors prior to the IPO. With respect to Redman, the IPO Documents represented that he was the beneficial owner of 1,564,669 shares of ProPetro common stock, or 2.9% of the Company. The 2017 Secondary Offering documents similarly contained a section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and represented that Redman was the beneficial owner of 1,369,262 shares of ProPetro common stock or 1.6% of the Company.

243. This ownership information was materially false and misleading. Specifically, ProPetro omitted to disclose that Redman’s ProPetro stock was encumbered by Redman’s 2017 Pledge, as described above. This omission falsely and misleadingly represented that Redman’s ownership was unencumbered, when in fact those shares were subject to seizure by his private lenders, creating a conflict of interest pursuant to ProPetro’s Code, and in violation of Redman’s shareholders’ agreement, ProPetro’s Insider Trading Compliance Policy, and the IPO Lock-Up Agreement. Additionally, ProPetro has admitted that it wrongly omitted Redman’s share pledging, disclosing on June 22, 2020 that it “did not appropriately disclose [Redman’s] pledges in the Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.”

b. Statements Concerning ProPetro’s Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

244. The IPO Offering Documents misled investors by making materially false and misleading statements about ProPetro’s internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. The IPO Offering Documents, signed by Redman, Smith, and Armour, contained a risk factor concerning ProPetro’s internal controls over financial reporting and the Company’s compliance with Section 404 of SOX. Defendants ProPetro, Redman, and Smith stated:

We are evaluating our existing controls against the standards adopted by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. During

the course of our ongoing evaluation and integration of the internal control over financial reporting, we may identify areas requiring improvement, and we may have to design enhanced processes and controls to address issues identified through this review. . . .

We cannot be certain at this time that we will be able to successfully complete the procedures, certification and attestation requirements of Section 404 or that we or our independent registered public accounting firm will not identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. *If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify and report such material weaknesses, the accuracy and timeliness of the filing of our annual and quarterly reports may be materially adversely affected and could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the stock price of our common stock. In addition, a material weakness in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud* and the loss of customers, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with these requirements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

245. The foregoing statement was materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, and Armour to state that ProPetro was “evaluating our existing controls,” “may identify areas requiring improvement,” and “may have to design enhanced processes and controls to address issues identified through this review” when, in reality, ProPetro’s internal controls were already deficient and Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, and Armour, rather than effectively “evaluate” ProPetro’s internal controls, took advantage of their deficiencies by carrying out improper transactions, including transactions from which Redman, Smith, and Armour personally benefitted. Redman’s undisclosed 2017 Pledge, entered into prior to the IPO, was undetected by the Company’s internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had effectively flouted such controls, rendering his and the Company’s statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. It was further misleading for Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, and Armour to state that any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of SOX could cause investors to lose confidence in

ProPetro's reported financial information and that a material weakness in the effectiveness of ProPetro's internal controls could result in an increased chance of fraud when, as alleged above, the Company's internal controls were already suffering from material weaknesses at the time this statement was made, and Defendants took advantage of those material weaknesses. Moreover, Defendants have admitted that the amounts improperly paid to Defendants Redman and Smith as business expenses are only those that occurred *since* the Company's Initial Public Offering in 2017 and which ProPetro was required to disclose as a public company. Had ProPetro's controls been sufficient, these reimbursements would not have occurred, and any improper transactions would have been disclosed to investors. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. By omitting this crucial fact, this risk factor led investors to believe that ProPetro's controls were not, in fact, suffering from any material weaknesses.

246. The 2017 Secondary Offering Documents, signed by Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour, similarly stated with respect to ProPetro's internal controls over financial reporting that:

We are required to comply with certain provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Section 404 requires that we document and test our internal control over financial reporting and issue management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. . . . If we fail to continue to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or if we or our auditors identify and report material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, the accuracy and timeliness of the filing of our annual and quarterly reports may be materially adversely affected and could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. In addition, a material weakness in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud and the loss of customers, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with these requirements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

* * *

We are required to comply with the SEC’s rules implementing Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires our management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

247. The foregoing statements were materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour to state that “[w]e are required to comply with certain provisions of Section 404 of [SOX],” which “requires that we document and test our internal control over financial reporting” when, in reality, ProPetro was not in compliance with Section 404 of SOX at the time this statement was made because ProPetro’s internal controls were already deficient and Defendants, rather than effectively “document and test” ProPetro’s internal controls, took advantage of their deficiencies by carrying out improper transactions, including transactions from which Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour personally benefitted. Redman’s undisclosed 2017 Pledge, entered into prior to the offering discussed above, was undetected by the Company’s internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had effectively flouted the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company’s statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. It was further misleading for Defendants to state that any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of SOX could cause investors to lose confidence in ProPetro’s reported financial information and that a material weakness in the effectiveness of ProPetro’s internal controls could result in an increased chance of fraud when, as alleged above, the Company’s internal controls were already suffering from material weaknesses at the time this statement was made, and Defendants took advantage of those material weaknesses. As Defendants have admitted, the amounts improperly reimbursed to Defendants Redman and Smith as business expenses are only those which occurred *since* the Company’s Initial Public Offering in 2017 and which the Company was required to

disclose. Had ProPetro's controls been sufficient, these reimbursements would not have occurred, and any improper transactions would have been disclosed to investors. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. By omitting this crucial fact, this risk factor led investors to believe that there were ProPetro's controls were not, in fact, suffering from any material weaknesses. The statements in ¶246 were additionally materially false and misleading for failing to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX, which, among other things, contributed to or exacerbated the material weaknesses in ProPetro's disclosure and internal controls.

248. It was misleading for the Individual Defendants to state as quoted in ¶246 that ProPetro is "required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Section 302 of [SOX]" when, in reality, ProPetro was not in compliance with Section 302 of SOX at the time this statement was made. Indeed, at the time this statement was made, ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures were inadequate to detect and ensure disclosure of Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour's improper transactions, including Redman's 2017 Pledge.

249. The 2018 Secondary Offering Documents, signed by Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour, incorporated by reference ProPetro's 2017 Form 10-K, April 2018 Proxy, and First Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q (defined below). Accordingly, the 2018 Secondary Offering Documents incorporated (and thereby made anew) all the materially false and misleading statements and omissions concerning ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls as specified in ¶¶256-58, 269-71, below. These statements are materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶¶259, 272. The statements regarding internal controls in the 2018 Secondary Offering Documents were further misleading for failing to detect and disclose Redman's 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledge.

c. Statements Concerning Related-Party Transactions

250. As alleged above, the IPO Offering Documents also misled investors by making materially false and misleading statements concerning ProPetro's related-party transactions. Specifically, the IPO Offering Documents contained a section entitled "Related-Party Transactions," which purported to list all related-party transactions to which the Company was then a party. Similarly, the Underwriting Agreement entered into in connection with the IPO, and filed with SEC as an attachment to a Form 8-K dated March 21, 2017, included the representation made by Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, and Armour (who are signatories to that agreement) that "there are no relationships or related-party transactions involving the Company, any of the subsidiaries or consolidated affiliated entities, or any other person required to be described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Prospectus and the Prospectus which have not been described as required." However, the IPO Offering Documents and March 21, 2017 Form 8-K failed to identify or describe any transactions that would later be disclosed by the Company in 2019 or 2020 involving Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour.

251. The IPO Offering Documents also contained a section entitled "Procedures for Review, Approval and Ratification of Related Person Transactions." That section provided:

Our board of directors will adopt a code of business conduct and ethics in connection with the completion of this offering that will provide that the board of directors or its authorized committee ***will review on at least a quarterly basis all transactions with related persons that are required to be disclosed under SEC rules and, when appropriate, initially authorize or ratify all such transactions.*** In connection with this offering, we will establish an audit committee ***consisting solely of independent directors*** whose functions will be set forth in the audit committee charter. We anticipate that one of the audit committee's functions will be to review and approve all relationships and transactions in which we and our directors, director nominees and executive officers and their immediate family members, as well as holders of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities and their immediate family members, have a direct or indirect material interest. . .

The code of business conduct and ethics will provide that, in determining whether or not to recommend the initial approval or ratification of a transaction with a

related person, the board of directors or its authorized committee should consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances available, including (if applicable) but not limited to: (i) whether there is an appropriate business justification for the transaction; (ii) the benefits that accrue to us as a result of the transaction; (iii) the terms available to unrelated third parties entering into similar transactions; (iv) the impact of the transaction on a director's independence (in the event the related person is a director, an immediate family member of a director or an entity in which a director or an immediate family member of a director is a partner, shareholder, member or executive officer); (v) the availability of other sources for comparable services; (vi) whether it is a single transaction or a series of ongoing, related transactions; and (vii) whether entering into the transaction would be consistent with the code of business conduct and ethics.

252. Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour made substantially similar statements to those in ¶¶250-51 concerning related-party transactions in the 2017 Secondary Offering Documents.

253. The foregoing statements quoted or referenced in ¶¶250-51 were materially false and misleading when made. First, these statements falsely represented that Defendants consistently followed a detailed protocol for reviewing and approving related-party transactions, when in reality, Defendants' procedures were ineffective and inconsistently or not followed, and resulted in the improper reimbursement of personal expenses and the consummation and non-disclosure of material related-party transactions as alleged herein. Had ProPetro had adequate processes and procedures in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such reimbursements would not have occurred. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. Second, these statements: fail to disclose any part of the improper \$370,000 transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned and controlled by Denholm;

fail to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX; fail to disclose the Company's provision of its own employees to operate transportation equipment for an entity in which a former executive officer had an equity interest, which the executive officer was compelled to reimburse ProPetro for in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$50,000 for 2017 and 2018, respectively; and fail to disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Moreover, Defendants have admitted that the amounts improperly paid to Defendants Redman and Smith as business expenses are only those which occurred since the Company's Initial Public Offering in 2017 and which ProPetro was required to disclose as a public company. Finally, Defendants have admitted that Defendants "did not establish and promote a control environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire company," and did not "sufficiently promote, monitor, or enforce adherence to its Code of Conduct and Ethics." This renders false Defendants' statements that they "promote, monitor, and enforce adherence to its code of ethics."

254. Defendants' statement in ¶251 that ProPetro's audit committee would consist "solely of independent directors" was also materially false and misleading when made. At the time this statement was made and as alleged above, Alan Douglas was a member of the ProPetro Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board. Alan Douglas was also the signatory to a number of undisclosed related third-party entities, a longtime friend of Defendant Redman's, and Redman's personal accountant. The NYSE Listed Company Manual provides that in determining whether a director is truly "independent," "the concern is independence from management[.]" Given Douglas' personal history and friendship with Redman as alleged above, Douglas cannot be considered "independent" for purposes of this standard.

255. The 2018 Secondary Offering Documents, signed by Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour, incorporated by reference ProPetro's 2017 Form 10-K, April 2018 Proxy, and First Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q (defined below). Accordingly, the 2018 Secondary Offering Documents incorporated (and thereby made anew) all of the materially false and misleading statements and omissions concerning ProPetro's related-party transactions as specified in ¶¶265-66, 280, 282-83, and 288-89 below. These statements are materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶¶267, 281-83, and 290, below.

2. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in ProPetro's Forms 10-Q

a. Statements Concerning Internal and Disclosure Controls

256. On May 12, 2017, ProPetro filed with the SEC its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, which was signed by Defendants Redman and Smith (the "First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q"). With respect to ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures, the First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, Item 4, represented that ProPetro

maintain[s] disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Defendants Redman and Smith further represented in the First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q that

we have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer [Redman] and principal financial officer [Smith], the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based upon that evaluation, *our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of March 31, 2017.*

With respect to ProPetro's internal controls over financial reporting, Defendants Redman and Smith represented:

No changes in our system of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

257. In connection with ProPetro's First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, Defendants Redman and Smith also signed certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX Certifications") as to the effectiveness and adequacy of ProPetro's disclosure controls. Specifically, Redman and Smith certified that ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures, including those cited in the foregoing paragraph, were effective. Redman and Smith also certified that they were each ***personally "responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures*** (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant" and that they

designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

disclosed . . . any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter . . . that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting[.]

258. These Certifications also provided that Redman and Smith had disclosed to ProPetro's auditors and Audit Committee "[a]ll ***significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting*** which are reasonably likely

to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information," and "*[a]ny fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's control over financial reporting.*"

259. The preceding statements in ¶¶256-58 regarding ProPetro's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, as well as Defendant Redman's and Defendant Smith's SOX Certifications as to the effectiveness of ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls, were materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants Redman and Smith to state that ProPetro's "disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of March 31, 2017" when, in reality, they knew ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures were inadequate. As Defendants have now admitted, ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were deficient, rising to the level of material weakness, and resulting in ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures not being effective. As a result of these deficient controls, Defendants Smith and Redman improperly charged, and failed to disclose, a total of \$370,000 of personal expenses to the Company or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received, and the Company failed to disclose related-party transactions involving Defendant Denholm valued at approximately \$3.6 million and involving Armour valued at over \$55 million. Additionally, as Defendants themselves have admitted, the amounts improperly reimbursed to Defendants Redman and Smith as business expenses are those known to have occurred and which the Company was required to disclose *since* the Company's Initial Public Offering in 2017. Had ProPetro had adequate controls in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such reimbursements would not have occurred. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. In addition, Redman's undisclosed 2017 Pledge were undetected by the

Company's internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had effectively taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. In response to the deficiencies uncovered by the Audit Committee Investigation, Defendants claimed that they implemented a "Remediation and Improvement Plan . . . to address the internal and disclosure control deficiencies" identified.

260. Defendants made substantially similar statements to those in ¶¶256-58 concerning ProPetro's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures in the following subsequent SEC filings:

- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, filed with the SEC on August 10, 2017 and signed by Redman and Smith ("Second Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q");
- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, filed with the SEC on November 2, 2017 and signed by Redman, Smith, and Denholm ("Third Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q");
- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on May 9, 2018 and signed by Redman, Smith, and Denholm ("First Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q");
- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, filed with the SEC on August 9, 2018 and signed by Redman, Smith, and Denholm ("Second Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q");
- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, filed with the SEC on November 8, 2018 and signed by Redman, Smith, and Denholm ("Third Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q"); and
- ProPetro's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on May 8, 2019 and signed by Redman, Smith, and Denholm ("First Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q").

261. The statements in each of the Forms 10-Q identified in ¶260 above were materially false and misleading, and omitted materials facts, for the same reasons as set forth above in ¶259. Those statements signed by Defendant Denholm were additionally materially false and misleading

for failing to disclose his personal role in related-party transactions that violated the Company's policies, and his employment at PBEX, which, among other things, contributed to or exacerbated the material weaknesses in ProPetro's disclosure and internal controls. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. The statements made in and after the Second Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q were additionally false and misleading for failing to detect and disclose Redman's 2018 Pledge.

262. The statements made in ProPetro's First Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q concerning the Company's internal and disclosure controls and procedures were additionally false and misleading because Defendants have admitted that several material weakness in ProPetro's internal controls existed as of December 31, 2018 that resulted in ProPetro's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures not being effective. Specifically, the Audit Committee concluded based on the Investigation that its "determinations affect the conclusions regarding effectiveness previously expressed by the Company's management in . . . the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 . . . and . . . in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019[.]"

263. Additionally, ProPetro's First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, Second Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, and Third Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q stated that "[t]here have been no material changes to our principal risks that we believe are material to our business, results of operations, and financial condition from the risk factors previously disclosed in our final prospectus dated March 16, 2017 and filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4), as amended, on March 20, 2017," thereby incorporating the risk factor quoted at ¶244, above, concerning the Company's compliance with Section 404 of SOX. These statements are materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶245, above.

264. ProPetro's First Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q stated that "[t]here have been no material changes to our principal risks that we believe are material to our business, results of operations, and financial condition from the risk actors previously disclosed in our Form 10-K," thereby incorporating the risk factor quoted at ¶278, below, concerning the Company's compliance with Section 404 of SOX. These statements are materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶279.

b. Statements Concerning Related-Party Transactions

265. ProPetro's First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q also contained a section entitled "Related-Party Transactions," which made certain representations about the transactions that the Company was then a party to, but failed to include any of the transactions that would later be disclosed by the Company in the fall of 2019 involving Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour. ProPetro also provided in its First Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q that "[a]ll related party transactions are immaterial and have not been separately shown on the face of the financial statements."

266. Defendants made substantially similar statements to those in ¶265 concerning their related party transactions in ProPetro's Second Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, Third Quarter 2017 Form 10-Q, First Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q, Second Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q, Third Quarter 2018 Form 10-Q, and First Quarter 2019 Form 10-Q.

267. The foregoing statements quoted or referenced in ¶¶265-66 were materially false and misleading when made. These statements: fail to disclose any part of the improper \$370,000 transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned and controlled by Denholm; fail to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX; and fail to

disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum, of which Armour was president. Defendants' failure to disclose these related-party transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Defendants' statement that "all related party transactions are immaterial and have not been separately shown on the face of the financial statements" falsely and misleadingly represented that the Individual Defendants were not engaging in improper transactions, and that ProPetro's controls were sufficient to detect, capture, and account for any such transactions (including the Clarabby Transactions).

3. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in ProPetro's Forms 10-K

a. Statements Concerning Internal and Disclosure Controls

268. On March 27, 2018, ProPetro filed with the SEC its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, which was signed by Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour (the "2017 Form 10-K"). On March 1, 2019, ProPetro filed with the SEC its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, which was signed by Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour (the "2018 Form 10-K").

269. With respect to ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures, ProPetro's 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K represented that ProPetro

maintain[s] disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

270. Defendants further represented in ProPetro's 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K that they

evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal

accounting officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. ***Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2017.***

271. With respect to ProPetro's internal controls over financial reporting, Defendants represented in ProPetro's 2017 Form 10-K:

We are required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Section 302 of [SOX], which requires our management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

No changes in our system of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

272. In connection with ProPetro's 2017 and 2018 Forms 10-K, Defendants Redman and Smith signed SOX Certifications as to the effectiveness and adequacy of ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls and procedures. Redman and Smith certified that ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls and procedures, including those cited in the foregoing paragraph, were effective. Specifically, Redman and Smith certified that they were ***personally "responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures*** (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant" and that they

designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; [and]

evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure

controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

disclosed . . . any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter . . . that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting[.]

273. Defendants Redman's and Smith's SOX Certifications also provided that Redman and Smith had disclosed "*[a]ll significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting* which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information," and "*[a]ny fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.*"

274. The preceding statements in ¶¶269-73 in ProPetro's 2017 and 2018 Forms 10-K regarding ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls and procedures, as well as Defendant Redman's and Defendant Smith's SOX Certifications as to the effectiveness of ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls, were materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants to state that ProPetro's "disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31" and that "no changes in our system of internal control over financial reporting . . . occurred . . . that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting" when, in reality, ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures were inadequate. As Defendants have now admitted, ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were deficient, rising to the level of material weakness, and resulting in ProPetro's disclosure controls and procedures not being effective. As a result of these deficient controls, Defendants Smith and Redman improperly charged a total of \$370,000 of personal expenses as Company expenses and received hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation, and the Company failed to disclose related-party transactions involving

Defendant Denholm valued at approximately \$3.6 million and involving Armour valued at over \$55 million. Had ProPetro had adequate controls in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such transactions would not have occurred. Redman's undisclosed 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledges were undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had effectively taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. In response to the deficiencies uncovered by the Audit Committee Investigation, Defendants claimed that they implemented a "Remediation and Improvement Plan . . . to address the internal and disclosure control deficiencies" identified.

275. The statements made in ProPetro's 2018 Form 10-K concerning the Company's internal and disclosure controls and procedures were additionally false and misleading because Defendants have admitted that several material weakness in ProPetro's internal controls existed as of December 31, 2018 that resulted in ProPetro's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures not being effective. The Company concluded based on the Investigation that "[t]hese determinations affect the conclusions regarding effectiveness previously expressed by the Company's management in . . . the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 . . . and . . . in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019," and that, as such, "investors should no longer rely on managements report on internal control over financial reporting . . . included in the 2018 Annual Report."

276. ProPetro's 2018 Form 10-K contained SOX Certifications as to the effectiveness of ProPetro's internal controls:

The management of ProPetro Holding Corp. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company.

ProPetro Holding Corp. maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance, at a reasonable cost, that assets are safeguarded against loss or unauthorized use and that the financial records are adequate and can be relied upon to produce financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The internal control system is augmented by written policies and procedures, an internal audit program and the selection and training of qualified personnel. ***This system includes policies that require adherence to ethical business standards and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. . . .***

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). ***Based on this evaluation, management’s assessment is that ProPetro Holding Corp. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.***

277. The foregoing statement was materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants to state that ProPetro’s “maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance . . . that the financial records are adequate and can be relied upon to produce financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America” and that ProPetro “maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018” when, in reality, ProPetro’s internal controls were inadequate at the time this statement was made. As Defendants have now admitted, ProPetro’s internal controls were deficient, rising to the level of material weakness as of December 31, 2018. In particular, the Company’s controls fell short of several COSO principles, as explained in ¶¶72-76, 206-11. As a result of these deficient controls, Defendants Smith and Redman improperly charged a total of \$370,000 of personal expenses as Company expenses and received hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation, and the Company failed to disclose at least one related-party transaction involving Defendant Denholm valued at approximately \$3.6 million and another involving Armour valued at over \$55 million. Redman’s

undisclosed 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledges were undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had effectively taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. Had ProPetro had adequate controls in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such transactions would not have occurred. In response to the deficiencies uncovered by the Audit Committee Investigation, Defendants claimed that they implemented a "Remediation and Improvement Plan . . . to address the internal and disclosure control deficiencies" identified.

278. ProPetro's 2018 Form 10-K described certain purported risk factors regarding the Company's compliance with SOX and the adequacy of its internal controls over financial reporting:

We are subject to certain requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or if we or our auditors identify and report material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, our investors may lose confidence in our reported information and our stock price may be negatively affected.

We are required to comply with certain provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404. Section 404 requires that we document and test our internal control over financial reporting and issue our management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. . . .

If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404, or if we or our auditors identify and report material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, the accuracy and timeliness of the filing of our annual and quarterly reports may be materially adversely affected and could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. *In addition, a material weakness in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud and the loss of customers, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with these requirements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, prospects, results of operations and cash flows.*

279. The foregoing statement was materially false and misleading when made. ProPetro has since admitted that as of this reporting date its internal controls were inadequate and suffered from material weaknesses. Thus, it was misleading to state that “[w]e are required to comply with certain provisions of Section 404 of [SOX],” which “requires that we document and test our internal control over financial reporting” when, in reality, ProPetro was not in compliance with Section 404 of SOX at the time this statement was made because ProPetro’s internal controls were already deficient and Defendants, rather than effectively “document and test” ProPetro’s internal controls, took advantage of their deficiencies by carrying out improper transactions, including transactions from which Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour personally benefitted. Redman’s undisclosed 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledge were undetected by the Company’s internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company’s statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. It was further misleading to state that any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of SOX could cause investors to lose confidence in ProPetro’s reported financial information and that a material weakness in the effectiveness of ProPetro’s internal controls could result in an increased chance of fraud when, as alleged above, the Company’s internal controls were already suffering from a material weakness at the time this statement was made. By omitting this crucial fact, this risk factor led investors to believe that there were ProPetro’s controls were not, in fact, suffering from any material weaknesses.

b. Statements Concerning Related-Party Transactions

280. ProPetro’s 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K also contained a section entitled “Related-Party Transactions,” which made certain representations about the transactions to which the Company was then a party, but did not include any of the transactions that would later be disclosed by the Company in the fall of 2019 involving Redman, Smith, and Denholm, or disclosed

in June 2020 involved Armour. ProPetro's 2017 and 2018 Form 10-Ks further provided that "[a]ll related party receivables and payables are immaterial and have not been separately shown on the face of the financial statements."

281. These statements were materially false and misleading when made. These statements: fail to disclose any part of the improper \$370,000 transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned or controlled by Denholm; fail to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX; and fail to disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum, of which Armour was President. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Defendants' statement that "all related party receivables and payables are immaterial and have not been separately shown on the face of the financial statements" falsely and misleadingly represented that Defendants were not engaging in improper transactions, and that ProPetro's controls were sufficient to capture and account for any such transactions.

282. Additionally, the 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K incorporated by reference "information . . . concerning certain relationships and related person transactions and director independence" from the April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy (defined below), respectively. Accordingly, the 2017 and 2018 Forms 10-K incorporated (and thereby made anew) the materially false and misleading statements and omissions concerning ProPetro's related party transactions as specified in ¶¶286, 288-89, below. These statements are materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in ¶¶287, 290-91, below.

283. The 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K also incorporated by reference information “concerning the stock ownership of management and five percent beneficial owners and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans” from the April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy, respectively, and thereby made anew the materially false and misleading statements concerning related party transactions as specified in ¶292, below. These disclosures were materially false and misleading for failing to disclose the existence of Redman’s 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledge, which encumbered his share ownership, created conflicts of interest, and violated the Company’s Code and Insider Trading Policy.

4. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in ProPetro’s August 16, 2017 Form 8-K

284. On August 22, 2017, ProPetro filed with the SEC a Form 8-K, signed by Howell, announcing Defendant Denholm’s promotion to Chief Accounting Officer (the “August 2017 Form 8-K”). In the August 2017 Form 8-K, ProPetro stated that “[t]here are no family relationships between Mr. Denholm and any director or executive officer of the Company, and *Mr. Denholm has no direct or indirect material interest in any transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K.*”

285. The above statement was materially false and misleading when made. Contrary to ProPetro’s representation that “Mr. Denholm has no direct or indirect material interest in any transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K,” as the Company has now admitted, Defendant Denholm was a party to undisclosed related-party transactions valued at approximately \$3.6 million during the Class Period involving entities owned and controlled by Denholm, of which Defendants’ failure to disclose was in direct violation of Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

5. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in ProPetro's Proxy Statements

286. On April 26, 2018, ProPetro filed a proxy statement on Schedule 14A with the SEC, signed by Howell (the "April 2018 Proxy"). In the April 2018 Proxy, ProPetro assured investors that its "Audit Committee is *comprised solely of 'independent' directors*, as defined under and required by Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934[.]"

287. The foregoing statement was materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for ProPetro to state that its Audit Committee was "comprised solely of 'independent directors'" when, at the time this statement was made and as alleged above, Alan Douglas was a member of the ProPetro Board of Directors and its Audit Committee. Alan Douglas was also the signatory on the corporate documents for a number of undisclosed related third-party entities, a longtime friend of Defendant Redman's, and Redman's personal accountant. The NYSE Listed Company Manual provides that in determining whether a director is truly "independent," "the concern is independence from management[.]" Given Douglas' personal history and friendship with Redman as alleged above, Douglas cannot be considered "independent."

288. Also in the April 2018 Proxy, ProPetro listed a number of "Related Party Transactions" detailing the related party transactions that the Company was then a party to, but failed to include any of the transactions that would later be disclosed by the Company in the fall of 2019 involving Redman, Smith, and Denholm.

289. The April 2018 Proxy also included "policies and procedures for related party transactions." These procedures provided:

Any request for us to enter into a transaction with an executive officer, director, principal stockholder or any of such persons' immediate family members or affiliates, among others, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, *must first be presented to our audit committee for review, consideration and approval. All of our directors and executive officers are required to report to the audit committee chair any such related person transaction.* In approving or rejecting

the proposed agreement, our audit committee shall consider the facts and circumstances available and deemed relevant to the audit committee, including, but not limited to, whether the transaction is on terms comparable to those that could be obtained in arm's-length dealings with an unrelated third party, the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction and the conflicts of interest and corporate opportunity provisions of our certificate of incorporation. If we should discover related person transactions that have not been approved, the audit committee will be notified and will determine the appropriate action, including ratification, revision or termination of such transaction.

290. The foregoing statements in ¶¶288-89 were materially false and misleading when made. First, these statements: fail to disclose any part of the improper \$370,000 transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned and controlled by Denholm; fail to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX; and fail to disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum, of which Armour was President. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Second, these statements falsely and misleadingly represented that Defendants consistently followed a detailed protocol for reviewing and approving related-party transactions, when in reality, Defendants' procedures were ineffective and inconsistently followed, and resulted in the improper reimbursement of personal expenses and the consummation and non-disclosure of material related-party transactions as alleged herein. Had ProPetro had adequate processes and procedures in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such reimbursements would not have occurred. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*.

291. ProPetro made substantively identical statements to those in ¶¶286, 288-89 in ProPetro's proxy statement filed on Form 14A with the SEC on April 23, 2019 and signed by

Howell (the “April 2019 Proxy”). Those statements were materially false and misleading when made for the reasons set forth in ¶¶287, 290, above.

292. Additionally, the April 2018 Proxy contained a section entitled “Principal Stockholders” which provided stock ownership information for ProPetro senior executives and board members, including Defendant Redman. Regarding Redman’s ownership, this section provided that he was the beneficial owner of 1,704,862 shares of ProPetro common stock, or 2% of the Company. The April 2019 Proxy similarly contained a section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” which provided stock ownership information for ProPetro senior executives, including Defendant Redman. Regarding Redman’s ownership, this section provided that he was the beneficial owner of 1,707,673 shares of ProPetro common stock, or 1.7% of the Company.

293. This ownership information was materially false and misleading. Specifically, ProPetro omitted to disclose that Redman’s ProPetro stock was the subject of either Redman’s 2017 or 2018 Pledge, as described above. This omission falsely and misleadingly represented that Redman’s ownership was unencumbered, when in fact at least 831,200 shares were subject to seizure by his private lenders.

294. In addition, the April 2018 Proxy reported the compensation provided by the Company to its “Named Executive Officers,” including Redman, Smith, and Sledge, for 2017, and the April 2019 Proxy reported the same information for 2017 and added information for 2018. The April 2018 Proxy reported that each of Redman and Smith received “All Other Compensation” in the amount of \$10,800 for 2017, and stated that these figures “reflect[] amounts received pursuant to our Vehicle Allowance Program.” The April 2019 Proxy reported “All Other Compensation”

to Redman, Smith, and Sledge in the amounts of \$19,248, \$16,887, and \$16,887, respectively, and stated that these amounts

Reflect[ed] \$10,800 received by Messrs. Redman, Smith and Sledge pursuant to our Vehicle Allowance Program in . . . 2017 and 2018, \$6,087 incurred by the Company for spousal travel for each of Messrs. Redman, Smith and Sledge in 2018, and \$2,361 incurred by the Company for a club membership for Mr. Redman in 2018.

295. The statements in the preceding paragraph were materially false and misleading when made because ProPetro later retroactively revised its reported compensation figures to reflect that: Redman received \$153,370 and Smith received \$20,101 in “All Other Compensation” for 2017; Redman received \$304,863, Smith received \$22,372, and Sledge received \$17,887 in “All Other Compensation” for 2018; and these amounts included a variety of extravagant perquisites, not just amounts under a “Vehicle Allowance Program” and the discrete other items reported by ProPetro in these proxy statements.

6. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Contained in ProPetro’s Code of Ethics and Conduct

296. Throughout the Class Period, ProPetro maintained a “Code of Ethics and Conduct” (the “Code”) on its website, and directed investors to the Code in many of its Class Period SEC filings. The Code made materially false and misleading statements concerning ProPetro’s internal and disclosure controls, as well as related-party transactions and conflicts of interest.

297. On information and belief, the Code existed in substantially similar form to the present version throughout the Class Period. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour, by virtue of being “Covered Parties” pursuant to the Code, were required to execute a “Certification of Compliance” with the provisions in the Code. As such, at all times during the Class Period investors were told that Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour had each certified “that, to the best of my knowledge, during any current or prior period of my employment

. . . with ProPetro Holding Corp., I have complied fully with all policies and procedures set forth in the . . . Code of Ethics and Conduct and am currently in full compliance with all such policies and procedures[.]”

298. In its April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy, ProPetro directed investors to the Code that applies to “all of our employees,” on the “‘Corporate Governance’ subsection of the ‘Investors’ section of [ProPetro’s] website at www.propetroservices.com.” The April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy incorporated by reference the materially false and misleading statements and omissions in the Code concerning controls, related-party transactions, and conflicts of interest.

299. Similarly, ProPetro’s 2017 Form 10-K and 2018 Form 10-K incorporated by reference ProPetro’s “Standards of Business Conduct” from ProPetro’s April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy, respectively. Accordingly, the 2017 and 2018 Forms 10-K incorporated (and thereby made anew) the materially false and misleading statements and omissions in ProPetro’s Code of Conduct and Ethics, incorporated into the April 2018 Proxy and April 2019 Proxy, concerning controls, related-party transactions, and conflicts of interest as specified below.

300. The 2017 Secondary Offering Documents also directed investors to the Code on ProPetro’s website. The 2017 Secondary Offering Documents thereby incorporated by reference the materially false and misleading statements and omissions contained in the Code concerning controls, related-party transactions, and conflicts of interest as specified below.

301. These statements were materially false and misleading when made. As the Company revealed in the results of the Audit Committee investigation in ProPetro’s 2019 Form 10-K, “the Company did not appropriately identify and monitor conflicts of interest,” and “instances were identified of non-compliance with the Company’s internal policies, including its Insider Trading Compliance Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics.” Further, the “Company’s

former executive management team did not establish and promote a control environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire Company,” and did not “sufficiently promote, monitor, or enforce adherence to its Code of Conduct and Ethics.”

a. Statements Concerning Related-Party Transactions

302. In the Code, ProPetro defined a “conflict of interest” as one that “occurs when the private interests of a Covered Party interfere, or even appear to interfere, with the interests of the Company as a whole. . . . [A] conflict of interest may arise when a Covered Party is an executive officer or a major shareholder or has a material interest in a company or organization doing business with the Company.” The Code stated further that “no Covered Party,” which included Defendants, “is permitted to engage in any business or conduct or enter into any agreement or arrangement that would give rise to an actual or potential conflict of interest. Covered Parties should not permit themselves to be placed in a position that might give rise to even the appearance that a conflict of interest [exists].” Among those situations from which Defendants were required to refrain under the Code was maintaining an “interest in, or position with, any Company supplier, customer, vendor, contractor or competitor[.]”

303. With respect to related-party transactions and conflicts of interest, the Code provides that before engaging in an otherwise prohibited activity, ProPetro employees, including Defendants, are

strongly encouraged to obtain a written waiver from the Board and must, at a minimum, consult with his or her supervisor or the Compliance Officer. Before a director or officer . . . engages in any activity that would be otherwise prohibited by the Code, he or she must obtain a written waiver from the disinterested members of the Board. Such waiver must then be disclosed to the Company’s shareholders, which may be accomplished through disclosure on the Company’s corporate website . . . , along with the reasons for granting the waiver.

304. The foregoing statements concerning related-party transactions and conflicts of interest were materially false and misleading when made. These statements: fail to disclose any part of the improper \$370,000 transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned and controlled by Denholm; fail to disclose Denholm's employment at PBEX; and fail to disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum, of which Armour was president. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Second, the Company represented that Defendants consistently followed a detailed protocol for reviewing and approving related-party transactions, when in reality, Defendants' procedures were ineffective and inconsistently followed, and resulted in the improper reimbursement of personal expenses and the consummation and non-disclosure of material related-party transactions as alleged herein. Had ProPetro maintained an adequate processes and procedures for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such reimbursements would not have occurred. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. The foregoing statements also fail to disclose that Redman pledged his ownership in ProPetro as collateral for personal loans in direct violation of the Code and of Redman's shareholders' agreement, creating an unavoidable conflict of interest between Redman and ProPetro shareholders.

b. Statements Concerning Internal and Disclosure Controls

305. The Code also made materially false and misleading statements concerning the maintenance of internal and disclosure controls. Specifically, the Code required that Defendants

“maintain familiarity with the disclosure requirements, processes and procedures applicable to the Company commensurate with their duties,” and “prohibited [Defendants] from knowingly misrepresenting, omitting or causing others to misrepresent or omit, material facts about the Company to others, including other Covered Parties and the Company’s independent auditors, governmental regulators and self-regulatory organizations.”

306. The Code also stated that ProPetro’s “Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that” all transactions were appropriately reviewed and disclosed.

307. Similarly, the Code stated that Defendants were prohibited from “willfully, directly or indirectly falsify[ing], or caus[ing] to be falsified, any book, record or account of the Company,” and were required to “exercise reasonable due diligence in order to avoid” such falsification.

308. The foregoing statements (§§305-07) in the Code concerning internal and disclosure controls were materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading for Defendants ProPetro, Redman, and Smith to state that they were “prohibited from knowingly misrepresenting, omitting or causing others to misrepresent or omit, material facts about the Company to others,” and that Redman and Smith were “responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls” when, in reality, ProPetro’s internal controls were deficient at the time these statements were made, and Defendants, rather than effectively “implementing and maintaining” ProPetro’s internal controls, took advantage of their deficiencies by carrying out improper transactions, including transactions from which Redman and Smith personally benefitted. Further, Redman’s undisclosed 2017 Pledge and 2018 Pledge were undetected by the Company’s internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that

Redman knew that he had effectively purposefully taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading.

c. Defendant Redman and ProPetro Omitted to Disclose That Redman's Undisclosed Pledges Violated ProPetro's Code and Insider Trading Policy

309. The Company's March 16, 2020 disclosure admitted that Redman's 2017 and 2018 Pledges violated ProPetro's Code, including its Insider Trading Compliance Policy. However, at all times during the Class Period, Redman and ProPetro misleadingly omitted to disclose that Redman's 2017 and 2018 Pledges were in violation of the Code and the Insider Trading Compliance Policy.

D. Loss Causation

310. The market price of ProPetro's publicly traded common stock was artificially inflated by the material misstatements and omissions complained of herein.

311. Defendants' misstatements and omissions detailed herein artificially inflated the price of ProPetro's stock. The artificial inflation in ProPetro's stock price was removed when the true facts, conditions and risks misstated and omitted by Defendants were revealed to the market. The information was disseminated through partial disclosures on August 8, 2019, August 30, 2019, October 18, 2019, October 31, 2019, and March 16, 2020, which revealed the nature and extent of Defendants' related-party transactions and the issues with ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls. These disclosures, more particularly described below, reduced the amount of artificial inflation in the price of ProPetro's publicly traded stock, causing economic injury to Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

312. On August 8, 2019, after the close of trading on the NYSE, ProPetro announced a previously undisclosed audit committee investigation into certain improper expense

reimbursements and related-party transactions involving certain of the Individual Defendants. This disclosure caused ProPetro stock to immediately fall by 26% in trading on August 9, 2019, dropping from a closing price of \$17.34 per share on August 8, 2019, to a closing price of \$12.75 per share on August 9, 2019, on extremely heavy trading volume of 9.7 million shares.

313. ProPetro's August 8, 2019 disclosure partially corrected Defendants' prior materially misleading statements and omissions. This disclosure partially revealed that Defendants' statements concerning related-party transactions and the effectiveness of ProPetro's internal controls were materially false and misleading. Notwithstanding that partially corrective information, Defendants' false statements and omissions continued to operate as a fraud on the market because the August 8, 2019 disclosure failed to disclose the extent to which ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were deficient, and to the extent which Defendants themselves, including Denholm, were complicit in enabling—and benefitting from—those deficiencies.

314. After market close on Friday, August 30, 2019, ProPetro disclosed that its general counsel, Mark Howell, was resigning. This disclosure caused ProPetro stock to fall 9.2%, dropping from the \$10.65 per share close on August 30, 2019, to a closing price of \$9.67 per share on Tuesday, September 3, 2019 (the next trading after August 30, 2019), on elevated trading volume of over 2 million shares.

315. ProPetro's August 30, 2019 disclosure partially corrected Defendants' prior materially misleading statements and omissions. This disclosure revealed to investors that ProPetro's internal controls were inadequate, that its senior executives and directors, including Howell and the Individual Defendants, had not created proper and adequate internal controls, contrary to their representations, and that ProPetro was not in compliance with applicable laws and

regulations. Notwithstanding that partially corrective information, these disclosures did not reveal the full truth to investors.

316. On October 18, 2019, the market learned that the SEC had commenced an investigation into ProPetro concerning its internal controls and financial disclosures. This disclosure caused ProPetro stock to fall 8.1%, dropping from \$8.61 per share on October 17, 2019 to a closing price of \$7.91 per share on October 18, 2019, on heavy trading volume of 5.9 million shares.

317. ProPetro's October 18, 2019 disclosure partially corrected Defendants' prior materially misleading statements and omissions. This disclosure partially revealed the extent and gravity of the deficiencies in ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls. Notwithstanding that partially corrective information, these disclosures did not reveal the full truth to investors.

318. On October 31, 2019, Culper Research published an analyst report revealing that the related-party and internal control issues at ProPetro were, in reality, significantly worse than the Company claimed because ProPetro executives, including Defendant Denholm, were involved with a number of other undisclosed related parties. This disclosure caused ProPetro stock to fall 9.4%, dropping from \$8.55 per share on October 30, 2019 to a closing price of \$7.75 per share on October 31, 2019, on elevated trading volume of 4.3 million shares.

319. ProPetro's October 31, 2019 disclosure partially corrected Defendants' prior materially misleading statements and omissions. This disclosure partially revealed the extent to which ProPetro's controls had failed and enabled the Company's executives to take advantage of such deficiencies. Notwithstanding that partially corrective information, this disclosure did not reveal the full truth to investors.

320. On March 16, 2020, ProPetro disclosed that Defendant Redman had on two occasions pledged his shares of ProPetro stock as collateral for a personal loan in violation of various Company policies, that Redman was resigning from the Company effective immediately, and Smith was again being demoted, this time from an executive officer role entirely. This disclosure caused ProPetro stock to fall 33.5%, dropping from \$3.76 per share on March 14, 2020 to a closing price of \$2.50 per share on March 16, 2020, on elevated trading volume of 10.8 million shares.

E. The Presumption of Reliance

321. Plaintiffs are entitled to a presumption of reliance on Defendants' material misrepresentations and omissions pursuant to the fraud-on-the-market doctrine because, during the Class Period:

- (a) ProPetro's common stock was actively traded in an efficient market on the New York Stock Exchange;
- (b) ProPetro's common stock traded at high weekly volumes;
- (c) As a regulated issuer, ProPetro filed periodic public reports with the SEC;
- (d) ProPetro was eligible to file, and did file, registration statements with the SEC on Form S-3;
- (e) ProPetro regularly communicated with public investors by means of established market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press releases on the major news wire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press, securities analysts and other similar reporting services;
- (f) The market reacted promptly to public information disseminated by ProPetro;

- (g) ProPetro securities were covered by numerous securities analysts employed by major brokerage firms who wrote reports that were distributed to the sales force and certain customers of their respective firms. Each of these reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace;
- (h) The material misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of ProPetro securities; and
- (i) Without knowledge of the misrepresented or omitted material facts alleged herein, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class purchased or acquired ProPetro common stock between the time Defendants misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed.

322. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class relied, and are entitled to have relied, upon the integrity of the market prices for ProPetro's common stock, and are entitled to a presumption of reliance on Defendants' materially false and misleading statements and omissions during the Class Period.

323. Plaintiffs are also entitled to a presumption of reliance under *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972), because the claims asserted herein against Defendants are predicated upon omission of material fact that there was a duty to disclose.

F. Causes of Action Brought Pursuant to the Exchange Act

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT AND RULE 10b-5
(Against Defendant ProPetro and the Individual Defendants)

324. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

325. During the Class Period, ProPetro and the Individual Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to, and throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public regarding ProPetro's business, operations, management and the intrinsic value of ProPetro securities; (ii) enabled Defendants to artificially inflate the price of ProPetro securities; and (iii) caused Plaintiffs and other members of the Class to purchase ProPetro securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Defendants jointly and individually took the actions set forth herein.

326. The Defendants named in this count: (i) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (ii) made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities during the Class Period in an effort to maintain artificially high market prices for ProPetro securities in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. The Defendants named in this count are sued as primary participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein. The Individual Defendants are also sued as controlling persons as alleged below.

327. These Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal and misrepresent adverse material information about the business, operations and financial results of ProPetro as specified herein.

328. These Defendants employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud, while in possession of material adverse non-public information and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of ProPetro's value and performance

and continued substantial growth, which included the making of, and the participation in the making of, untrue statements of material facts and omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, not misleading, as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of ProPetro securities during the Class Period.

329. These Defendants are liable for the following materially false and misleading statements and omissions made during the Class Period as alleged above in Section IV.C.:

- (a) Defendant ProPetro: Defendant ProPetro is liable for the false and misleading statements and omissions made by any Defendant, which are set forth above in Section IV.C.;
- (b) Defendant Redman: Defendant Redman is liable for the false and misleading statements and omissions made in IV.C.(1), (2), (3), (6);
- (c) Defendant Smith: Defendant Smith is liable for the false and misleading statements and omissions made in IV.C.(1), (2), (3), (6);
- (d) Defendant Denholm: Defendant Denholm is liable for the false and misleading statements and omissions made in IV.C.(2), (3), (6), except for those in ¶¶256-58; and
- (e) Defendant Armour: Defendant Armour is liable for the false and misleading statements and omissions made in IV.C.(1) and (3).

330. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm and Armour, as the most senior officers of the Company, are liable as direct participants in the wrongs complained of herein. Through their high-ranking positions of control and authority as the most senior executive officers of the Company, each of these Defendants was able to control, and did directly control, the content of the public statements disseminated by ProPetro. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm and Armour had direct involvement in the daily business of the Company and participated in the preparation and dissemination of ProPetro's materially false and misleading statements set forth above.

331. The allegations in this Complaint establish a strong inference that Defendants ProPetro, Redman, Smith, Denholm and Armour acted with scienter throughout the Class Period in that they had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions of material facts set forth herein, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed to ascertain and disclose such facts. As demonstrated by Defendants' material misstatements and omissions throughout the Class Period, if Defendants did not have actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein, they were reckless in failing to obtain such knowledge by recklessly refraining from taking those steps necessary to discover whether their statements were false or misleading, even though such facts were available to them.

332. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class have suffered damages in that, in direct reliance on the integrity of the market in which the securities trade and/or the material false and misleading statements and omissions made by Defendants, they paid artificially inflated prices for ProPetro common stock, which inflation was removed from the stock when the true facts became known. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class would not have purchased ProPetro common stock at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market price had been artificially and falsely inflated by Defendants' misleading statements.

333. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

334. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases of ProPetro securities during the Class Period.

COUNT II
VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 20(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT
(Against the Individual Defendants)

335. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege each and every allegation set forth above as if fully set forth herein.

336. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour acted as controlling persons of ProPetro within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, as alleged herein.

337. By reason of their high-level positions of control and authority as the Company's most senior officers and as its Directors, the Individual Defendants had the power and authority to influence and control, and did influence and control, the decision-making and activities of the Company and its employees, and to cause the Company to engage in the wrongful conduct complained of herein. The Individual Defendants were able to and did influence and control, directly and indirectly, the content and dissemination of the public statements made by ProPetro during the Class Period, thereby causing the dissemination of the false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts as alleged herein. The Individual Defendants were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Company's press releases, public filings and other statements alleged by Plaintiffs to be misleading prior to and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

338. In their capacities as ProPetro's most senior corporate officers and/or the Chairman of its Board, and as more fully described above, the Individual Defendants had direct and supervisory involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Company and, therefore, are presumed to have had the power to control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities law violations as alleged herein. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour signed ProPetro's SEC filings and Sarbanes-Oxley certifications, and were directly involved in

providing false information and certifying and/or approving the false statements disseminated by ProPetro during the Class Period.

339. Each of the Individual Defendants culpably participated in some meaningful sense in the fraud alleged herein. Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour each acted with scienter, as set forth more fully in Section IV.B.

340. By virtue of their positions as controlling persons of ProPetro and as a result of their own aforementioned conduct, Defendants Redman, Smith, Denholm, and Armour, together and individually, are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, jointly and severally with, and to the same extent as the Company is liable under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

V. SECURITIES ACT CLAIMS

341. In this part of the Complaint, Plaintiffs assert a series of strict liability and negligence claims based on the Securities Act on behalf of the Class (as defined in ¶401 below). These Securities Act claims are pleaded separately in this Complaint from Plaintiffs' Exchange Act claims, and Plaintiffs expressly disclaim any allegations of fraud or intentional misconduct in connection with these non-fraud claims.

342. On March 16, 2017, ProPetro announced that it intended to conduct the Initial Public Offering of 25 million shares of common stock to raise funds to pay debt and for general corporate purposes, among other things. The Initial Public Offering was conducted pursuant to the IPO Registration Statement, the IPO Registration Statement Amendments, the IPO Prospectus, and the IPO Underwriting Agreement (i.e., the IPO Offering Documents). ProPetro completed the Initial Public Offering on March 22, 2017, and the underwriters later partially exercised their option to purchase additional shares from the selling stockholder, which were offered to the public as part of the IPO.

343. The IPO Offering Documents made material misstatements and omissions concerning ProPetro's related-party transactions, internal controls, and disclosure controls and procedures, as specified below.

344. Oklahoma Law Enforcement purchased 15,800 shares of ProPetro common stock in ProPetro's Initial Public Offering on March 17, 2017, at the offering price of \$14 per share pursuant to the materially false and misleading IPO Offering Documents.

A. Securities Act Defendants

345. Each of the following Defendants is statutorily liable under Section 11 and/or 15 of the Securities Act for the materially untrue statements contained in and incorporated (and thereby made anew) in the IPO Offering Documents.

346. Defendants Redman and Smith (described above at ¶¶35-36) were each officers of ProPetro and signed the IPO Registration Statement. Defendant Redman was also a member of the ProPetro board since 2005, including at the time of the filing of the IPO Offering Documents.

347. Defendant ProPetro Holding Corp. ("ProPetro" or "the Company") is a corporation headquartered in Midland, Texas. ProPetro provides hydraulic fracturing and complementary services through its "pressure pumping" division to upstream oil and gas companies engaged in the exploration and production of North American unconventional oil and natural gas resources. In March 2017, the Company conducted the Initial Public Offering.

348. Defendants ProPetro, Redman, and Smith are, for the purposed of Plaintiffs' Securities Act Claims, hereinafter referred to as the "Securities Act Defendants."

B. The IPO Offering Documents Contained Materially Untrue Statements and Omitted to Disclose Material Facts

349. In the IPO Offering Documents, the Securities Act Defendants made material misstatements and omitted to disclose material facts about ProPetro's engagement in and ability

to report related-party transactions, and concerning the Company's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, representing that ProPetro had effective internal controls for financial reporting such that it properly and timely identified, resolved, and accounted for financial risks to the Company. The IPO Offering Documents also contained several representations indicating that Defendants Redman had not pledged or otherwise encumbered his ProPetro common stock. ProPetro has now admitted through a series of disclosures, among other things, that (a) before the IPO Defendant Redman improperly pledged all of his ProPetro shares in connection with personal real-estate loans and failed to disclose that pledge, which violated the disclosures in the IPO Offering Documents; (b) the Company's internal and disclosure controls suffered from "material weaknesses," rendering them "ineffective"; (c) that Defendants Redman and Smith engaged in material related-party transactions from which they received payments from ProPetro for "personal" expenses, in violation of the Company's policies regarding related-party transactions, and which Defendants failed to disclose; (d) that Defendants Redman and Smith were receiving thousands in perquisites that ProPetro excluded from reported compensation figures; and (e) that the Company had allowed its CAO, Denholm, who was personally responsible for the Company's disclosures, as well as its Chairman, Armour, to engage in related-party transactions involving tens of millions of dollars, that violated ProPetro's policies and led to Denholm's resignation and Armour's demotion from Chairman.

350. Specifically, on August 8, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC disclosing that an investigation by Company's Audit Committee revealed related party transactions, potential conflicts of interest, and expense reimbursements to certain Company executives:

The Audit Committee (the Committee) of the Company's board of directors (the Board), with assistance of independent outside counsel and accounting advisors, is in the process of conducting an internal review which initially focused on the Company's disclosure of agreements previously entered into by the Company with

AFGlobal Corporation (AFGlobal) for the purchase of Durastim hydraulic fracturing fleets and effective communications related thereto. The review was later expanded to, among other items, review expense reimbursements and certain transactions involving related parties or potential conflicts of interest. Substantial work related to the review has been completed to date, and the Committee expects to complete its review within the next 30 days. The Company is also in the process of implementing improvements to address certain findings identified to date in the review.

351. ProPetro further disclosed that in connection with the Investigation, in reviewing the Company's internal controls, the Audit Committee discovered several improper transactions involving Redman and Smith, dating back to at least the IPO, and suggesting there may have been additional such transactions prior to that date (which the Company, then privately-held, was not obligated to publicly disclose). The Audit Committee

identified, due to inadequate documentation associated with the Company's expense reimbursement practices, certain expenses reimbursed to members of senior management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, that were incorrectly recorded as expenses of the Company and appropriately allocable to the officers individually. Each of these officers has reimbursed the Company in full for the identified amounts. The reimbursed amounts totaled approximately \$370,000 since the Company's initial public offering in 2017. Of the total amounts, approximately \$346,000 were attributable to the chief executive officer and approximately \$18,000 were attributable to the chief financial officer.

352. Then, after an August 30 disclosure announcing the resignation of ProPetro's General Counsel, on October 9, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K with the SEC announcing that it had substantially completed its factfinding for the Audit Committee Investigation, but that it was "continuing to review one or more related party transactions [that] involve real estate transactions and do not involve any of the Company's current or former customers or vendors." The Form 8-K further confirmed what had been previously disclosed in the August 8, 2019 disclosures, that the Investigation *"identified a number of internal control deficiencies. As a result of these deficiencies, the Company's management is likely to conclude that there were one or more*

material weaknesses that resulted in the Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures not being effective as of a prior date."

353. On November 13, 2019, ProPetro filed a Form 8-K disclosing that its audit committee had identified "one related party transaction that was not previously disclosed." The Form 8-K disclosed that the transaction involved ProPetro's former Chief Accounting Officer ("CAO"), Ian Denholm. Specifically, according to the Form 8-K, the Denholm entered into previously undisclosed transactions between various unnamed companies (Entities A, B and C).

354. In the November 13, 2019 Form 8-K, the Company also said that the Investigation identified a number of internal control deficiencies and concluded that there were several material weaknesses that resulted in the Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls not being effective as of a prior date. These disclosures made clear that Defendants' statements in the IPO Offering Documents were materially false and misleading, and omitted to disclose material facts.

355. On March 16, 2020, ProPetro disclosed that Defendant Redman had on two occasions pledged his shares of ProPetro stock as collateral for personal loans in violation of ProPetro's Code of Ethics and Conduct (the "Code"), various Company policies, and the provisions of the IPO Underwriting Agreement and Lock-Up Agreement, that Redman was resigning from the Company effective immediately, and Smith was again being demoted, this time from an executive officer role entirely.

356. Specifically, the Company disclosed for the first time that Defendant Redman had "entered into a pledge agreement covering all of the Company's common stock owned by him at that time as collateral for a personal loan in January 2017, in violation of the shareholders' agreement then in place, and the Company believes the pledge agreement remains in effect." The

Company further disclosed that the “pledge was not appropriately disclosed to the Company”—not prevented or detected by its internal controls—and “therefore was not disclosed in the Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.”

357. The Company has also disclosed that, in violation of its “Insider Trading Compliance Policy” adopted in connection with the Company’s Initial Public Offering in March 2017,

which *prohibits pledging the Company’s securities as collateral to secure loans*, . . . in 2018 in connection with another personal loan, [Redman] executed a share pledge that was subsequently replaced with a negative pledge with respect to all of the Company’s common stock owned by him at that time or acquired thereafter *and engaged in other inappropriate conduct in connection with these personal loans*. The Company it did not appropriately disclose such pledges in the Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.

358. After the Class Period, on June 22, 2020, ProPetro filed its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 with the SEC. After several months, ProPetro’s 2019 Form 10-K detailed the final results of the Audit Committee Investigation, which included admissions confirming what was disclosed by the Company beginning on August 8, 2019: that the Company lacked virtually all internal controls, and that this fundamental failure was directly attributable to the Company’s management that was in place during the Class Period, including the Individual Defendants. The 2019 Form 10-K made clear that because of the material weaknesses in ProPetro’s internal and disclosure controls, certain related party transactions, improper expense reimbursements and other perquisites, and Redman’s share pledges, were authorized, executed, and concealed from investors.

359. These filings confirmed that ProPetro’s Audit Committee investigation concluded the existence of the following “number of internal and disclosure control deficiencies and material weaknesses, . . . including, *but not limited to*, the following”:

- the Company’s former executive management team did not establish and promote a control environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire Company;
- the Company did not appropriately identify and monitor conflicts of interest;
- certain whistleblower allegations were not properly investigated and elevated to the Committee;
- instances were identified of non-compliance with the Company’s internal policies, including its Insider Trading Company Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics; and
- management did not appropriately communicate information internally and externally, including communication between management and the Board.

360. Specifically, ProPetro’s 2019 Form 10-K identified several material weaknesses in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Given the severity of these material weaknesses, they still were not remediated at the time ProPetro filed its 2019 Form 10-K. Instead, Defendants warned investors that they “have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and may identify additional material weaknesses in the future . . . which may result in misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations.”

361. **First**, the Company confirmed “material weaknesses” in the “principles associated with the control environment component of the COSO Framework,” which states requires that:

(i) the organization demonstrates a commitment to integrity and ethical values, (ii) the board of directors demonstrates independence from management and exercises oversight of the development and performance of internal control, (iii) management establishes, with board oversight, structures, reporting lines and appropriate authorities and responsibilities in pursuit of objectives, (iv) the organization demonstrates a commitment to attract, develop, and retain competent individuals in alignment with objectives, and (v) the organization holds individuals accountable for their internal control related responsibilities in the pursuit of objectives.

362. In connection with the Company’s “control environment” as defined by the COSO Framework, ProPetro admitted that its “senior management did not establish and promote a control

environment with an appropriate tone of compliance and control consciousness throughout the entire Company.” ProPetro’s *“failure to maintain appropriate tone at the top had a pervasive impact, and as such, resulted in a risk that could have impacted virtually all financial statement account balances and disclosures.”*

363. Importantly, the Company concluded further that its management “did not sufficiently promote, monitor or enforce adherence to its Code of Conduct and Ethics,” and that there was “a general lack of focus on promoting a culture of compliance within the Company.” This “poor tone at the top” resulted in:

(i) certain whistleblower allegations were not properly investigated and elevated to the [Audit Committee], (ii) the lack of an employee expense review and approval policy, (iii) two instances of non-compliance with the Company’s Insider Trading Policy, and (iv) instances of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethics policies.

According to the Company, the material weaknesses in ProPetro’s control environment contributed to material weaknesses in additional components of the COSO Framework.

364. **Second**, the Company identified “material weaknesses” in the “principles associated with the information and communication component of the COSO Framework,” which component includes: “(i) the organization internally communicates information, including objectives and responsibilities for internal control, necessary to support the functioning of internal control,” and (ii) “the organization communicates with external parties regarding matters affecting the functioning of internal control.” The Company described that “miscommunication between management and the Board regarding the conditionality of certain contracts that resulted in the non-disclosure of such contract commitments and the impact of such commitments on [ProPetro’s] future liquidity” contributed to the material weaknesses in the “information and communication” component of the COSO Framework.

365. **Third**, the ProPetro's "material weaknesses" also affected the "principles associated with the control activities component of the COSO framework," which include those concerning whether: "(i) the organization selects and develops control activities that contribute to the mitigation of risks to the achievement of objectives to acceptable levels and (ii) the organization deploys control activities through policies that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action."

366. **Fourth**, exacerbated by the above material weaknesses, the Company "did not maintain controls designed to sufficiently identify, evaluate, and disclose related party transactions. As a result, two related party transactions were entered into that were not identified by the Company's controls and given consideration of appropriate disclosure."

367. The Company's opaque disclosures, however, appear to identify at least *three* related party transactions that were improperly hidden from investors at the time: (1) the multi-million-dollar deals with "Entity C," which enriched Defendant Denholm; (2) the Company's provision of its own employees to operate transportation equipment for an entity in which a former executive officer had an equity interest, which the executive officer was compelled to reimburse ProPetro for in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$50,000 for 2017 and 2018, respectively; and (3) transactions worth over \$55 million with PT Petroleum.

368. ProPetro's 2019 Form 10-K also provided detail concerning related party transactions involving Armour's company, PT Petroleum. Throughout the Class Period, ProPetro's SEC filings (including the IPO Offering Documents) and website acknowledged that Armour had been president of PT Petroleum for years. ProPetro's proxy statement issued on April 23, 2019 stated that "Mr. Armour has served as president of PT Petroleum LLC in Midland, Texas since 2013," and as recently as April 13, 2020, ProPetro's website stated that Armour was

“currently” president of PT Petroleum. Nevertheless, the Company omitted that it was doing tens of millions of dollars of business with PT Petroleum. ProPetro disclosed in its 2019 Form 10-K that, during 2017 and 2018, “the Company provided services to PT Petroleum, an entity in which a director was an officer, of approximately \$16.7 million and \$39.0 million, respectively.”

369. ProPetro also disclosed even more information regarding payments to its top executives, including Defendants Redman and Smith. While on August 8, 2019, ProPetro first admitted to investors that it had paid Defendants Redman and Smith \$370,000 for personal expenses, which Redman and Smith repaid, the Company filed revised compensation figures for 2017 and 2018 reflecting additional personal expenses that it paid and for which it was *not* reimbursed. The Company filed new financial information reflecting that “[t]he ‘All Other Compensation’ amounts for 2017 have been increased for Mr. Redman from \$10,800 to \$153,370 and for Mr. Smith from \$10,800 to \$20,101.” Redman and Smith “were not asked to, and did not, reimburse the Company” for numerous perquisites including, for Mr. Redman, “sporting and event ticket purchases, charitable donations made on [his] behalf . . . , . . . [and] the cost of the pilots provided by the Company for Mr. Redman’s personal use of his plane.” The Company stated that it “included additional disclosures in the footnotes . . . to rectify this oversight in the prior disclosures.”

370. Deloitte, ProPetro’s outside audit firm, has issued an adverse opinion on ProPetro’s internal control over financial reporting, indicating, based on its review of the criteria in the COSO Framework, that ProPetro did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting.

371. Deloitte found that “[t]he heightened risk that related-party transactions were not timely identified and properly disclosed by the Company in the financial statements required us to

exercise significant auditor judgment when performing audit procedures on related-party transactions.”

372. To correct its pervasive material weaknesses that resulted in undisclosed related party and other illicit transactions, which were first disclosed beginning in August 2019, the Company disclosed that it was implementing an extensive remediation program, where it:

- Appointed new executive officers with extensive public company experience to improve the tone at the top, communication with the Board and compliance with policies within the Company.
- Enhanced certain of the Company’s policies, including the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Expense Reimbursement, Travel and Entertainment, and Delegation of Responsibilities and Authority. Additionally, the Company enhanced or implemented control activities to monitor compliance with such policies.
- Designed and implemented control activities related to the identification of, approval of, and disclosure of related party transactions.
- Designed and implemented control activities related to the identification of and approval of potential conflicts of interest.
- Designed and implemented controls activities related to the evaluation of whistleblower allegations.
- Formed a disclosure committee and appointed a Chief Disclosure Officer to provide improved corporate governance related to disclosure the Company provides to the public and other external parties.

1. Materially False and Misleading Statements and Omissions Concerning Redman’s Improper, Undisclosed Share Pledges

373. In connection with the Initial Public Offering, Redman and ProPetro made the representation in the IPO Lock-Up Agreement (which was part of the Underwriting Agreement, and attached to the IPO Registration Statement and Amendments, as well as a Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 21, 2017) that Redman had not and would not “offer, sell, contract to sell, *pledge*, grant any option to purchase, make any short sale or otherwise dispose of any shares of

Stock of the Company.” The IPO Offering Documents further noted that Redman, “for the duration of this Lock-Up Agreement will have good and marketable title to [his] shares, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, and claims whatsoever.”

374. The IPO Offering Documents also represented that “[p]rior to this offering, we, all of our directors and executive officers and holders of substantially all of our common stock will enter into lock-up agreements with respect to their common stock, pursuant to which they are subject to certain resale restrictions for a period of days following the effectiveness date of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.” The IPO Offering Documents stated further that “[w]e, *all of our directors and executive officers* and holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock *will agree not to sell any common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus*, subject to certain exceptions[,]” and further that “[t]he Company and its *officers, directors*, and holders of substantially all of the Company’s common stock have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, *not to dispose of or hedge any of their common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of common stock*[.]”

375. The statements set forth in ¶¶373-74 were materially false and misleading because they omitted to disclose that, prior to and continuing until after the IPO, Redman was already in violation of the Underwriting Agreement and IPO Lock-Up Agreement. As alleged above, as of January 2017, Redman had *pledged all* of the ProPetro shares he owned as of the IPO as collateral for loans to personally purchase real estate in Texas. The failure to disclose the existence of the pledges also constituted an omission of material fact, including by creating the misleading impression to shareholders that Defendant Redman’s interest in ProPetro was unencumbered, and that he was in compliance with ProPetro’s Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Company’s Insider

Trading Policy, and that ProPetro's internal and disclosure controls were adequate. In addition to the uncontested fact that Redman's undisclosed January 2017 share pledge violated the IPO Lock-Up Agreement, the Company and Redman have also admitted that Redman's undisclosed share pledge violated the Company's Code and Insider Trading Compliance Policy. Specifically, the Company has explained that "Company stock pledged as collateral, including shares held in a margin account, may be sold without the consent of the holder by the lender in a foreclosure or default event, which could lead to inadvertent securities law violations. For this reason, pursuant to our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, we prohibit pledging Company securities as collateral to secure loans." In addition, Redman's undisclosed 2017 Pledge was undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading.

376. The IPO Offering Documents also contained a section entitled "Principal and Selling Shareholders" which included beneficial ownership information for ProPetro executive officers and directors prior to the IPO. With respect to Redman, the IPO Documents represented that he was the beneficial owner of 1,564,669 shares of ProPetro common stock, or 2.9% of the Company.

377. This ownership information was materially false and misleading. Specifically, ProPetro omitted to disclose that Redman's ProPetro stock was encumbered by Redman's 2017 Pledge, as described above. This omission falsely and misleadingly represented that Redman's ownership was unencumbered, when in fact those shares were subject to seizure by his private lenders, creating a conflict of interest pursuant to ProPetro's Code, and in violation of Redman's shareholders' agreement and the Insider Trading Compliance Policy. Specifically, the Company has explained that "Company stock pledged as collateral, including shares held in a margin

account, may be sold without the consent of the holder by the lender in a foreclosure or default event, which could lead to inadvertent securities law violations. For this reason, pursuant to our Insider Trading Compliance Policy, we prohibit pledging Company securities as collateral to secure loans.” ProPetro has since admitted that it “did not appropriately disclose [Redman’s] pledges in the Company’s prior SEC filings that included management share ownership.”

2. Materially False and Misleading Statements Concerning Related-Party Transactions

378. The IPO Offering Documents contained a section entitled “Related-Party Transactions,” which purported to list all related-party transactions to which the Company was then a party, but failed to include any transactions that would later be disclosed by the Company in the fall of 2019 involving Defendants Redman, Smith, and Denholm. By omitting these facts about the Company’s most senior leadership, the IPO Offering Documents were materially false and misleading at the time they were issued.

379. The IPO Offering Documents also contained a section entitled “Procedures for Review, Approval and Ratification of Related Person Transactions.” That section provided:

Our board of directors will adopt a code of business conduct and ethics in connection with the completion of this offering that will provide that the board of directors or its authorized committee will review on at least a quarterly basis all transactions with related persons that are required to be disclosed under SEC rules and, when appropriate, initially authorize or ratify all such transactions. In connection with this offering, we will establish an audit committee consisting solely of independent directors whose functions will be set forth in the audit committee charter. We anticipate that one of the audit committee's functions will be to review and approve all relationships and transactions in which we and our directors, director nominees and executive officers and their immediate family members, as well as holders of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities and their immediate family members, have a direct or indirect material interest. We anticipate that such policy will be a written policy included as part the audit committee charter that will be implemented by the audit committee and in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that our board of directors will adopt prior to the completion of this offering.

The code of business conduct and ethics will provide that, in determining whether or not to recommend the initial approval or ratification of a transaction with a related person, the board of directors or its authorized committee should consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances available, including (if applicable) but not limited to: (i) whether there is an appropriate business justification for the transaction; (ii) the benefits that accrue to us as a result of the transaction; (iii) the terms available to unrelated third parties entering into similar transactions; (iv) the impact of the transaction on a director's independence (in the event the related person is a director, an immediate family member of a director or an entity in which a director or an immediate family member of a director is a partner, shareholder, member or executive officer); (v) the availability of other sources for comparable services; (vi) whether it is a single transaction or a series of ongoing, related transactions; and (vii) whether entering into the transaction would be consistent with the code of business conduct and ethics.

380. The foregoing statements quoted or referenced in ¶¶378-79 were materially false and misleading when made. First, these statements falsely and misleadingly represented that Defendants consistently followed a detailed protocol for reviewing and approving related-party transactions, when in reality, Defendants' procedures were ineffective and inconsistently or not followed, and resulted in the improper reimbursement of personal expenses, the payment of unreported compensation to Redman and Smith, and the consummation and non-disclosure of material related-party transactions as alleged herein. Had ProPetro had adequate processes and procedures in place for reviewing and detecting related-party transactions, such reimbursements would not have occurred. Not only were the controls clearly inadequate, ProPetro has admitted that it did not have an employee expense review and approval policy *at all*. Second, these statements: fail to disclose any improper transactions that Redman and Smith engaged in for their personal benefit or the hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed compensation they received; do not mention Denholm's connection to Clarabby Development, LLC, Dahlia Development LLC, and Conquistador Capital LLC; fail to disclose ProPetro's business dealings and relationships with these entities that are owned and controlled by Denholm; fail to disclose the Company's provision of its own employees to operate transportation equipment for an entity in

which a former executive officer had an equity interest, which the executive officer was compelled to reimburse ProPetro for in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$50,000 for 2017 and 2018, respectively; and fail to disclose ProPetro's transactions with PT Petroleum. Defendants' failure to disclose these transactions violated Item 404 of Regulation S-K. Moreover, Defendants have admitted that the amounts improperly paid to Defendants Redman and Smith as business expenses are only those which occurred since the Company's Initial Public Offering in 2017 and which the Company was required to disclose as a public company. Finally, Defendants have admitted that the Company's prior management maintained a culture of noncompliance, beginning with its poor tone at the top. This renders false Defendants' statements that they "promote, monitor, and enforce adherence to its code of ethics."

381. Defendants' statement in ¶379 that ProPetro's audit committee would consist "solely of independent directors" was also materially false and misleading when made. At the time this statement was made and as alleged above, Alan Douglas was a member of the ProPetro Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Board. Alan Douglas was also the signatory to a number of undisclosed related third-party entities, a longtime friend of Defendant Redman's, and Redman's personal accountant. The NYSE Listed Company Manual provides that in determining whether a director is truly "independent," "the concern is independence from management[.]" Given Douglas' personal history and friendship with Redman as alleged above, Douglas cannot be considered "independent" for purposes of this standard.

3. Materially False and Misleading Statements Concerning ProPetro's Internal Controls and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

382. The IPO Offering Documents also misled investors by making materially false and misleading statements about ProPetro's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures.

The IPO Offering Documents contained a risk factor stating that ProPetro was evaluating its controls:

We are evaluating our existing controls against the standards adopted by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. During the course of our ongoing evaluation and integration of the internal control over financial reporting, we may identify areas requiring improvement, and we may have to design enhanced processes and controls to address issues identified through this review. For example, we anticipate the need to hire additional administrative and accounting personnel to conduct our financial reporting.

We cannot be certain at this time that we will be able to successfully complete the procedures, certification and attestation requirements of Section 404 or that we or our independent registered public accounting firm will not identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify and report such material weaknesses, the accuracy and timeliness of the filing of our annual and quarterly reports may be materially adversely affected and could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the stock price of our common stock. In addition, a material weakness in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud and the loss of customers, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with these requirements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

383. The foregoing statement was materially false and misleading when made. It was misleading to state that the Company was aware of its Section 404 obligations, that it would “test [its] internal control over financial reporting,” that it was “evaluating [its] existing controls,” any failure to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of SOX could cause investors to lose confidence in ProPetro’s reported financial information and that a material weakness in the effectiveness of ProPetro’s internal controls could result in an increased chance of fraud when, in fact, the Company was *already* suffering from material weakness in its internal controls that: enabled Defendants Smith and Redman to reimburse themselves for personal expenses with Company funds; enabled Defendants Smith and Redman to receive thousands in unreported

compensation; and permitted multiple related party transactions to go unreported, including the [personnel] and the Company's transactions with PT Petroleum. In addition, Redman's undisclosed pledge of all of his ProPetro shares was undetected by the Company's internal and disclosure controls, indicating unequivocally that Redman knew that he had taken advantage of the inadequacies in such controls, rendering his and the Company's statements regarding such controls materially false and misleading. Rather than merely explain that it would have to comply with Section 404 and test its internal controls, the Company should have also disclosed to investors that its internal controls were *already* suffering from material weaknesses, which it later admitted. The omission of this fact, which existed at the time of the IPO, rendered the statements about the need to comply with Section 404 materially misleading. As the Company also stated in the Offering Documents, the condition of ProPetro's internal controls were material to investors, noting that failure to "comply with the requirements of Section 404" could cause investors to lose confidence in [ProPetro's] financial information, which could have a negative effect on the stock price of [its] common stock." Indeed, this is precisely what occurred. But the Company omitted to tell investors that, in fact, those material weaknesses *already existed* at the time of the IPO. As the Company has since admitted, its controls fell short of satisfying several COSO principles.

COUNT III
VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 11 OF THE SECURITIES ACT IN CONNECTION WITH
THE IPO
(Against the Securities Act Defendants)

384. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation above relating only to the Securities Act claims as if fully set forth herein. Defendants' liability under this Claim for Relief is predicated on the participation of each Defendant in conducting the Initial Public Offering pursuant to the IPO Offering Documents which contained untrue statements and omissions of material fact. This Claim for Relief does not sound in fraud. Any allegations of fraud or fraudulent

conduct and/or motive are specifically excluded, except that any challenged statements of opinion or belief made in connection with the IPO are alleged to have materially misstated statements of opinion or belief when made and at the time of the IPO. For purposes of asserting this and their other claims under the Securities Act, Plaintiffs do not allege that Defendants acted with intentional, reckless or otherwise fraudulent intent.

385. This claim is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act against the Securities Act Defendants on behalf of Plaintiffs and members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the securities issued pursuant and/or traceable to the Initial Public Offering and were damaged by the acts alleged herein. This claim is based solely in strict liability and negligence. ProPetro was the issuer, within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act, pursuant to IPO Offering Documents of the registered securities set forth below.

386. Defendants Redman and Smith each signed the IPO Registration Statement—which formed the IPO Offering Documents—as a senior officer and/or director of ProPetro within the meaning of Section 11 of the Securities Act.

387. The ProPetro common stock described in this Count was issued and sold pursuant to the IPO Offering Documents. All purchases of the registered securities after the issuance of the IPO Offering Documents are traceable to the IPO Offering Documents.

388. The IPO Offering Documents contained untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

389. Defendants issued and disseminated, caused to be issued and disseminated, and participated in the issuance and dissemination of, material misstatements to the investing public which were contained in the IPO Offering Documents, which misrepresented or failed to disclose

the material adverse facts alleged in connection with Plaintiffs' Securities Act claims, as set forth above.

390. In connection with offering the registered securities to the public and the sale of those securities, the Securities Act Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the United States mails and a national securities exchange.

391. None of the other Securities Act Defendants made a reasonable investigation or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the IPO Offering Documents were accurate and complete in all material respects. Had they exercised reasonable care, they would have known of the material misstatements and omissions alleged herein.

392. Class members did not know, nor in the exercise of reasonable diligence could they have known, that the IPO Offering Documents contained untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts required to be stated or necessary to make the statements particularized above not misleading when they purchased or acquired the registered securities.

393. As a direct and proximate result of the Securities Act Defendants' acts and omissions in violation of the Securities Act, the Class suffered substantial damage in connection with its purchase of the common stock pursuant to the IPO Offering Documents.

394. By reason of the foregoing, the Section 11 Defendants are liable to the members of the Class who acquired registered securities pursuant to or traceable to the IPO Offering Documents.

395. This claim was brought within one year after the discovery of the untrue statements and omissions, and within three years after the issuance of the IPO Offering Documents.

COUNT IV
VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 15 OF THE SECURITIES ACT IN CONNECTION WITH
THE IPO
(Against Defendants Redman and Smith)

396. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation above relating to the Securities Act claims as if fully set forth herein, and expressly exclude from this Count any allegations of fraud or intentional misconduct.

397. This claim is brought pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §77o against Defendants Redman and Smith on behalf of members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired ProPetro securities pursuant and/or traceable to the IPO Offering Documents and were damaged by acts alleged herein. For the purposes of this Count, Plaintiffs assert only strict liability and negligence claims and expressly disclaim any allegation of fraud or intentional misconduct, except that any challenged statements of opinion or belief made in connection with the Initial Public Offering are alleged to have been materially misstated statements of opinion or belief when made and at the time of the Initial Public Offering.

398. At all relevant times, Defendants Redman and Smith were controlling persons of ProPetro within the meaning of Section 15 of the Securities Act. As set forth herein, because of their positions at ProPetro and/or because of their positions on the ProPetro Board, the Defendants Redman and Smith had the requisite power to directly or indirectly control or influence the specific corporate policy which resulted in the unlawful acts and conduct alleged herein.

399. Specifically, Defendants Redman and Smith each served as an executive officer of ProPetro. At the time of the IPO, Defendant Redman served as the CEO and a director of ProPetro, and Defendant Smith served as ProPetro's CFO. As such, at all times relevant, Defendants Redman and Smith each participated in the operation and management of the Company, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in ProPetro's business affairs. Defendants

Redman and Smith also participated in the preparation and dissemination of the IPO Offering Documents. Defendants Redman and Smith also participated in the preparation and dissemination of certain of the financial statements incorporated by reference therein and/or otherwise participated in the process necessary to conduct the Initial Public Offering. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers of ProPetro, each of these Defendants was able to, and did, control the contents of certain or all the IPO Offering Documents and the financial statements incorporated by reference therein, which contained materially false financial information.

400. By reason of the aforementioned conduct and by virtue of their positions as controlling persons of ProPetro, each of these ProPetro Defendants are liable under Section 15 of the Securities Act, jointly and severally with, and to the same extent as the Securities Act Defendants are liable under Section 11 of the Securities Act, to Plaintiffs and members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired ProPetro securities pursuant to or traceable to the IPO Offering Documents. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of these Defendants, Plaintiffs and members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchase or acquisition of the securities.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

401. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and a Class consisting of all persons and entities who (a) purchased, or otherwise acquired ProPetro common stock on the open market from March 17, 2017 to March 13, 2020, both dates inclusive (the “Class Period”), and were damaged thereby; or (b) purchased ProPetro common stock in or traceable to the Company’s March 17, 2017 Initial Public Offering. Excluded from the Class are Defendants; ProPetro’s affiliates and subsidiaries; the officers and directors of ProPetro and its subsidiaries and affiliates

at all relevant times; members of the immediate family of any excluded person; heirs, successors, and assigns of any excluded person or entity; and any entity in which any excluded person has or had a controlling interest.

402. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, ProPetro common shares were actively traded on the New York Stock Exchange. As of April 30, 2019, ProPetro had approximately 100,419,802 million shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Although the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, Plaintiffs believe that there are at least thousands of members of the proposed Class. Members of the Class can be identified from records maintained by ProPetro or its transfer agent(s), and may be notified of the pendency of this action by publication using a form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

403. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of the Class were similarly damaged by Defendants' conduct as complained of herein.

404. Common questions of law and fact exist to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of fact and law common to the Class are:

- (a) whether Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions as alleged herein violated the federal securities laws;
- (b) whether the Individual Defendants are personally liable for the alleged misrepresentations and omissions described herein;
- (c) whether Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions as alleged herein caused the Class members to suffer a compensable loss; and

(d) whether the members of the Class have sustained damages, and the proper measure of damages.

405. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the Class.

406. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class actions and securities litigation. Plaintiffs have no interest that conflicts with the interests of the Class.

407. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this action. Joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Additionally, the damages suffered by some individual Class members may be small relative to the burden and expense of individual litigation, making it practically impossible for such members to redress individually the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

VII. THE INAPPLICABILITY OF THE STATUTORY SAFE HARBOR

408. The statutory safe harbor applicable to forward-looking statements under certain circumstances does not apply to any of the false or misleading statements pleaded in this Complaint. The statements complained of herein were historical statements or statements of current facts and conditions at the time the statements were made. Further, to the extent that any of the false or misleading statements alleged herein can be construed as forward-looking, the statements were not accompanied by any meaningful cautionary language identifying important facts that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the statements.

409. Alternatively, to the extent the statutory safe harbor otherwise would apply to any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false and misleading forward-looking statements because at the time each of those statements was made, the speakers knew the statement was false or misleading, or the statement was authorized or approved by an

executive officer of ProPetro who knew that the statement was materially false or misleading when made.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants as follows:

- (a) Declaring that this action is a proper class action and certifying Lead Plaintiffs as class representatives under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (b) Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class members damages, including interest;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including attorneys' fees and experts' fees; and
- (d) Awarding such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

IX. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

Dated: July 30, 2020

By: /s/ James A. Harrod

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 30, 2020, I electronically filed the foregoing by using the court's CM/ECF system. Per agreement among the parties, all parties will be served by the CM/ECF system.

By: /s/ James A. Harrod
James A. Harrod